Part. A

Amritsar District Gazetteer.
Edn, 1883-1884.

# GAZETTEER

OF THE

# AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

**1883-4.**



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PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

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# PREFACE.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work ; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer*, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers ; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V (General Administration) and the whole of Chap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner ; while Section A of Chap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But, with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Sir H. Davies' Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1856, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the district again comes under settlement, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared ; and

meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Perkins and Knox, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

THE EDITOR.

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## Table No. 1 showing LEADING STATISTICS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DETAILS. | DISTRICT. | DETAIL OF TAHSILS. | | |
| | | Amritsar. | Tarn Táran. | Ajnála. |
| Total square miles (1881) ... ... ... ... ... | 1,574 | 550 | 596 | 428 |
| Cultivated square miles (1878) ... ... ... ... ... | 1,198 | 444 | 491 | 263 |
| Culturable square miles (1878) ... ... ... ... ... | 163 | 31 | 49 | 83 |
| Irrigated square miles (1878) ... ... ... ... ... | 380 | 133 | 144 | 103 |
| Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881) ... ... ... | 1,066 | 307 | 511 | 248 |
| Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882) ... ... ... ... | 27·0 | 27·0 | 24·2 | 21·6 |
| No. of inhabited towns and villages (1881) ... ... ... ... | 1,039 | 372 | 343 | 324 |
| Total population (1881) ... ... ... ... ... | 893,266 | 430,418 | 261,676 | 201,172 |
| Rural population (1881) ... ... ... ... ... | 705,367 | 260,833 | 247,860 | 196,674 |
| Urban population (1881) ... ... ... ... ... | 187,899 | 169,585 | 13,816 | 4,498 |
| Total population per square mile (1881) ... ... ... ... | 567 | 783 | 440 | 470 |
| Rural population per square mile (1881) ... ... ... ... | 448 | 475 | 416 | 460 |
| Hindus (1881) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 262,531 | 149,279 | 65,156 | 48,096 |
| Sikhs (1881) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 216,337 | 88,125 | 91,957 | 36,255 |
| Jains (1881) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 312 | 312 | ... | ... |
| Musalmans (1881) ... ... ... ... ... ... | 413,207 | 191,830 | 104,556 | 116,821 |
| Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881) * ... ... ... | 869,874 | 381,230 | 280,626 | 208,018 |
| Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881) † ... ... ... | 1,233,804 | ... | ... | ... |

* Fixed, fluctuating, and Miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local Rates, Excise, and Stamps.

# AMRITSAR.

## CHAPTER I.

## THE DISTRICT.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

General description.

THE Amritsar district is the southernmost of the three districts of the Amritsar division, and lies between north latitude 31° 10′ and 32° 13′ and east longitude 74° 24′ and 75° 27′ Its length, from its most northern point on the Rávi, to its southern extremity near the confluence of the Beás and Sutlej, is 61 miles, while its greatest breadth from east to west is 54 miles. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Rávi, which separates it from Siálkot, on the north-east by the Gurdáspur district, on the south-east by the river Beás which divides it from the State of Kapúrthala, and on the south-west by the Lahore district. It is divided into three *tahsíls*, of which that of Ajnála comprises all the western part of the district along the Rávi river ; while, of the remaining area, the *tahsíl* of Amritsar occupies the northern, and that of Taran Táran the southern portion.

Some leading statistics regarding the district, and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided, are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains only one town of more than 10,000 souls, namely Amritsar with a population of 151,896. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Amritsar, in the centre of the district, and on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway. Amritsar stands 28th in order of area and 5th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1·48 per cent. of the total area, 4·74 per cent. of the total population, and 7·70 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below :—

| Town. | N. Latitude. | E. Longitude. | Feet above sea-level. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amritsar ... ... | 31° 37′ | 74° 55′ | 756 |
| Ajnála ... ... | 31° 51′ | 74° 48′ | 750* |
| Taran Táran ... ... | 31° 28′ | 74° 58′ | 700* |

* Approximate.

Physical features.

The district is an oblong strip of country extending from side to side of the Bári Doáb, as that tract is named which lies between the rivers Beás and Rávi. To the eye of the traveller it would appear a dead level, unbroken by hill or valley, but in reality it slopes gently from the Beás to the Rávi, a fact which is attested by variations in the water level. In the high-land, along the banks of the Beás, the

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wells are upwards of fifty feet in depth, while towards the Rávi water is found at less than twenty feet below the surface. Like the other districts of the Doáb, Amritsar has also a slight slope from the hills, from north-east to south-west. But it is only by scientific examination that these changes in level can be determined, and to all appearance Amritsar is an unvarying plain.

The Beás.

The western bank of the Beás is high and abrupt, often ranging 60 feet above the mean level of the river. Below this bank there is a strip of varying width, of alluvial or *khádar* land, changing year by year according to the action of the floods. A hundred years ago, it is said that the river ran under the village of Hamíra, in Kapúrthala territory, seven miles from its present course, and traces of its bed in this direction are clearly traceable. At present the stream, as a rule, hugs the high western bank closely throughout its course past this district. Here and there, the *khádar* is perhaps a mile in width, but never more. The bank itself rises high above it in a series of bluffs and sand hills, high enough to form a conspicuous object from the south, and it is from the summit of this bank that the slope already alluded to sets in. At Wazír Bhullar *ghát*, where the Railway and the Trunk road cross the river, the low water or winter channel is not more than from 300 to 400 feet in width, but swells in flood time to ¾ of a mile. The stream, a seething torrent during the rains, and 35 feet in depth under the Railway bridge, dwindles in the winter to a mean depth of, perhaps, 6 feet. It is even fordable in places. The bed is sandy throughout, and on the east side there is nothing whatever to interpose any obstacle in the way of a change of course. The *khádar* on the west bank, where it exists, is cultivated and yields rich crops. The river is crossed by the railway bridge at Wazír Bhúlar, and a bridge of boats is maintained during the cold season at the same place on the Grand Trunk Road. The ferries are detailed in Cap. IV.

The Rávi.

The eastern bank of the Rávi is abrupt, but not high. Its bed is sandy, but any space left by the river below the flood bank is cultivated and yields fair crops. During the months of March and April, the depth in most places is not more than a foot, but swells in June and September to 18 or 20 feet. The floods have had a tendency of late years to encroach northwards upon Siálkot to the advantage of this district. Cultivable soil, thrown up by the river, is called *tillan* or *khoba*. The river is fordable at all points during the winter and spring months. The ferries are detailed in Cap. IV. At Kakkar on the Amritsar and Gujranwála road till 1879 a bridge of boats was kept up, except during the four months of flood.

Canals.

The Bári Doáb and the old Hasli canals are fully described in the Gazetteer of the Gurdáspur district. Both the main Bári Doáb canal and its Lahore branch pass through the breadth of the district, the former a short distance to the east of the city of Amritsar.

Lines of drainage and swamp.

The district is crossed by several natural lines of drainage, which convey the surplus surface water of the country more immediately below the hills into the Rávi or the Beás. Of these, the only one which can be called a stream, is the Kirran or Sákki. This takes its rise in the Bahrámpur marsh (in Gurdáspur), and running past

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Lines of drainage and swamp.

Rámdás and Ajnála falls into the Rávi near the village of Ranián, just above the bridge of boats on the Amritsar and Gujranwála road. It is only in the rainy and cold seasons that it is of any size, although in the hottest weather it is never absolutely dry. This stream is celebrated for its water-fowl. Of the minor lines of drainage the most important are the Hodiára, Kassúr and Patti *nallas*, all of which enter this district from that of Gurdáspur and pass on into Lahore. The Hodiára rises on the confines of this district and Gurdáspur, collecting the drainage of the high ground to the west and north-west of Batála. The Kassúr and Patti *nallas* rise further north in Gurdáspur near the banks of the Beás.* Immediately after heavy rain, these channels, scarcely perceptible in the cold weather, carry a rush of water sufficient to endanger life and property in the villages which lie within their influence. Their floods, however, are on the whole beneficial, a considerable area being sometimes fertilized by them. They have no defined bed, but are mere depressions in the surface of varying width. There is no piece of water in the district which is deserving of the name of a lake. The largest, like that of Makhlanwála and Umarpur, are little more than ponds, which, after the rains, receive the drainage of the neighbouring country, and which become swamps or entirely dry up in the hot season.

*Rakhs* and forests.

The character of the country, high, dry and with but a small rainfall, is not favourable to the existence of forests, while the dense population and the great value of forest timber has long caused the disappearance of such woods as tradition asserts to have once existed in the district. There are, however, many patches of waste land known as *rakhs*, of which the following are the most important:—

| | *Acres.* | | *Acres.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rakh Nág ... | 501 | Gujarwál ... | 4,395 |
| Shikárgáh ... | 276 | Dinawál ... | 740 |
| Sarái Amánat Khán ... | 1,362 | Shekh Fatah ... | 159 |
| Osmán ... ... | 110 | Bahorú ... | 550 |
| Sukarchak ... | 149 | | |

These *rakhs*, which are described in Chapter IV, were more numerous, and of far greater extent twenty years ago than now. Cultivation has very largely increased; and large grants of waste land have been made to native officers of the Indian Army, for the country about Amritsar and Lahore, known as the Mánjha, has ever been, in Sikh as in English days, the great recruiting ground for the army, whose retired soldiers endeavour, if possible, to obtain a grant of land in the neighbourhood of their homes. The Nág, Shikárgáh, and Sarái Amánat Khán *rakhs* have been now placed under the charge of the Conservator of Forests, and timber trees have been largely planted. Other *rakhs* in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Amritsar and the Grand Trunk Road, have been reserved to supply grass to regiments marching through the district. Some of the *rakhs* are very thickly wooded, but mostly with dwarf trees and brushwood. The forest operations in the Nág *rakh* are represented by about 500 acres planted with *shísham*

* See Gazetteers of Gurdáspur and Lahore districts.

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*Rakhs* and forests.

(*Dalbergia sissu*), *kíkar* (*Acacia Arabica*)' *siris* (*Acacia sirissa*), and mulberry trees. The Sarai Amánat Khán *rakh* is considerably larger, including about 1,100 acres, all of which is not yet planted out. In this latter plantation, hard soil, saline matter on the surface, and beds of calcareous concrete (*kankar*) offer considerable obstacles to the young trees in the first years of their growth.

Trees.

Apart from the *rakhs*, the scarcity of trees, whether timber or fruit trees, is a marked feature of the district, more particularly noticeable towards the south, in the Taran Táran *pargana*. What trees there are have been planted in the vicinity of villages or on the borders of fields. The only kinds strictly indigenous to the district are the *phuláhi* (*Acacia modesta*), the tamarisk (*farás; tamarix orientalis*), the *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*), whose large leaves are gathered in the jungles and brought into the towns, where they serve the *halwai* and grocer as a wapper for their curds, butter and sugar,—and the *jhand* (*Prosopis spicigera*,) a gnarled and knotted shrub whose hard, close-grained wood is valued for fuel. The *kíkar* (*Acacia Arabica*) is met with in all parts of the district, and is frequently planted, but it cannot be called indigenous.

Although the trees previously described are the only ones entitled to be called indigenous, not a few others are to be met with either planted around the village homesteads, or set in groves and gardens. Among these may be mentioned the *táli* or *shísham* (*Dalbergia sissu*), the *siris* (*Acacia sirissa*), the mulberry (*Morus lævigata*), the *pípal* (*Ficus religiosa*), the *bor*, called by Europeans but never by natives *banyan* (*Ficus indica*). Less common are the following, having been planted chiefly by the side of roads or in gardens: the *bukain* or Persian lilac (*Melia sempervirens*), the *ním* (*Azadirachta Indica*), the *sohájna* or horse radish tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*), the scented acacia' (*Acacia farnesiana*), the *amaltás* (*Cathartocarpus fistula*), and the *tún* (*Cedrela toona*). Other species might be mentioned, but are hardly met with in sufficient numbers to justify their being called trees of the district. Poplar, plane and willow, grown only for ornament and in gardens, are instances of this class. The fruit trees most commonly cultivated are the orange, the lime, sweet and acid, the mango and pomegranates, the last named being of a very inferior sort. Peaches of two sorts, one round-fruited, the other flat, and sometimes called the China peach, are abundant; a small yellow plum, called *alúcha* (*Prunus domestica*) with a dark-coloured variety is common; also the guava (*Amrúd, Psidium pyriferum*), loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), and fig (*Ficus cariciodes*,; the jujube or *ber* (*Zizyphus*) and *jáman*, a black fruit like a sloe (*Sizygium jambolanum*) complete the list. In gardens at Amritsar itself, grapes and strawberries are grown. Melons are raised in large quantities in fields. Two species, the musk melon (*Cucumis melo*), and the *tarbúz* a water melon (*Cucurbita citrullus* are sold in the bazars in the hot season. The only wild fruits much used are those of the leafless caper (*Capparis aphylla*) called *karíl*, and of the wild jujube or *ber*. The former are picked while yet unripe, and made into pickles. The berries of the *jál*, called *pílu* are occasionally gathered. The *dhák* tree (*Butea frondosa*) which abounds in some of the jungles, has a fine orange-coloured flower

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which is gathered in the early summer, dried and used as a dye under the name of *gúl-kesu*.

Wild animals. Sport.

Amritsar is not a good district for sport, whether shooting or hunting. Wild pig are found occasionally in the *rakhs* and fuel plantations. Hares are very scarce. The whole of the southern half of the district in former days was well stocked with the common antelope and *chikára* (ravine deer); but they are now scarce. The *nílgái* is very scarce, if found at all. The only beasts of prey in the district are wolves. Rewards are offered for their slaughter, and a return for 12 years, from 1855 to 1868, showed a total of 100 wolves killed, and about 400 rupees spent in rewards. This number is probably under-estimated.

Of game birds, black partridges are found here and there throughout the district. Grey partridges are somewhat more numerous. Sandgrouse of both species are met with. The small or pin-tailed variety is met with at all seasons. The other species, which are migratory, arrive from the north-west in the beginning of November, and remain in the district till March, being met with occasionally in fields of *bájra* and *jowár*. Pea-fowl are found occasionally, and are becoming more numerous in the enclosed plantations and wood preserves. Quail visit the fields twice yearly (at each harvest), and are then abundant. Numbers are netted, and the sportsman may, specially if he place call-birds in a field overnight, get 20 to 30 brace in a morning almost close to the station of Amritsar. The best quail-shooting is in April or beginning of May, when the grain crops are being cut. The ortolan is not scarce, though the flocks are neither so numerous nor so large as in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The golden plover is not found, but the sand plover is commonly seen running over the flat plains. In the cold weather, the grey, lavender and Brahminy goose make their appearance by the rivers and near the canal. Wild duck of several varieties are also abundant in *jhíls* or swamps and on the bendings of the rivers. Snipe are abundant; the best shooting is in the cold weather after rain has fallen. The *kúlan* (common crane, *Grus cinerea)*, and the demoiselle crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) come in about the middle of October, and return towards the North-West in March and April. The large ibis is seen occasionally flying in V-shaped groups. The black or king curlew is commonly seen stalking about the ploughed fields; the painted curlew haunts the swamps in the vicinity of the canal; and the jack curlew is found on the sandy banks of the Beás and other rivers.

Fishing.

In the Beás, the *mahásír* affords excellent fishing: in the Rávi this fish, though abundant, is said to refuse the bait. In both rivers the large *rahú* is caught, and is netted by the native fishermen for sale. A canal officer writes: "The canal swarms with fish. In "the upper portion of the main branch, fish, chiefly *mahásír* and "*rahú* of a fair size, may be caught. Lower down, the spawn of cray "fish and other fry come up from the Rávi. On the occasions of closing "the canal, or minor water-courses, great destruction of fish occurs. "The villagers take advantage of these times to clear the head of the "canal of every description of fish." In most river-villages a few

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individuals make a livelihood by fishing. Fish is sold at the rate of about ten seers per rupee, or is exchanged for grain at equal weights.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the Province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the Provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Mineral products.

The whole soil consisting of alluvial clay and loam, the only mineral product of value is the peculiar calcareous concrete known as *kankar*. It occurs in beds generally at a slight depth below the surface, whence it is cut out and forms the principal material for road metalling. *Kankar* is also burnt for lime. The presence of this concrete, therefore, is of no inconsiderable importance, as without it the roads must remain unmetalled and lime for building purposes would have to be brought from a distance. There is no limestone to be found, nor do the streams here contain those rounded boulders and pebbles of older rock, which are frequent in streams nearer the hills, aud yield, when calcined, a large supply of lime.

The best *kankar* beds are found in villages Saurián and Jasarwál in the Ajnála *tahsíl*; in Taran Táran *tahsíl* at Kot Kázi and Taran Táran; and in the Amritsar *tahsíl*, in some ten or twelve villages. As a rule, in the upper part of the district, the *kankar* is sparse and found in small nodulated pieces. It sells at about Rs. 3-8 per 100 cubic feet. Lime made from *kankar* sells at Rs. 13 per 100 cubic feet for the first quality, and Rs. 10 for the second.

Saltpetre was made in Sikh times, in the Ajnála *tahsíl*, and in *rakh* Dínawál, but the manufacture is very little carried on at the present time.

Coarse pottery clays, whitish, grey and black, are collected and distinguished by the *kumhárs*, or potters, but need no particular remark.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

| Year. | | Tenths of an inch. |
|---|---|---|
| 1862-63 | ... | 230 |
| 1863-64 | ... | 378 |
| 1864-65 | ... | 270 |
| 1865-66 | ... | 239 |

The climate of the district, owing to the comparative proximity of the hills and the extension of canals and increase of cultivation, is more temperate, during the hot months from May to September, than that of many parts of the Panjáb. For the remainder of the year it is temperate and pleasant; while for two months in the winter frosts are frequent. Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA. and IIIB, while Table No. IV gives details of temperature for each of the last 14 years, as registered at head-quarters.

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Disease.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district, and for its towns during the last five years: while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Cap. III, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

# CHAPTER II.

## HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Architectural objects and remains.

There are no architectural remains in the Amritsar district of any great interest. The only relics of Muhammadan rule which need be mentioned are the remains of the imperial Saráis at the towns of Fathiábád, Naurangábád, Núruddín, and Sarái Amánat Khán in the Taran Táran *pargana* on the old Delhi and Lahore road, of which little is left but the gateways. The chief objects of architectural interest in the district are the Sikh temples at Amritsar, Taran Táran, Dehra Nának, Khadur, Govindwál and Rámdás. The oldest of these was built some 300 years ago. The temple at Amritsar is overlaid with a plating of copper gilt, and within is beautifully decorated. Immense sums must have been expended on it. The temples at Taran Táran and Dehra Nának are also overlaid with gilded plating, and decorated within, but in a less expensive style, and the buildings themselves are smaller than the Amritsar temple. It is for these expensive decorations that the Sikh temples are chiefly remarkable. The buildings in themselves are small, and their style of architecture not of a high order. Among the objects of architectural interest in the district must also be mentioned, the building at Amritsar known as the Bába Atal, a lofty tower built over the tomb of Bába Atal, who was a son of the sixth Sikh Gurú Hargovind, and the fort of Govindgarh at Amritsar, built by Ranjít Singh in the year 1809 A. D.

Early history.

The interest of the history of this portion of the Panjáb commences with the rise of the Sikh power. There is no mention of any important city or seat of Government having existed in what is now the Amritsar district in the days of ancient Hindú sovereignty. It was probably under the rule of the kings of Lahore. The antiquities at Sháhbázpur are described by General Cunningham in his Archæological Survey Reports, XIV, 53-4.

Muhammadan period.

In 1023 A.D., Sultán Mahmúd permanently established the Muhammadan power in Lahore and the Panjáb. From that time, till the overthrow by the Sikhs of the Muhammadan supremacy at Lahore, this district was attached to that city, and when the Muhammadan rule spread over India, formed part of the Lahore *súba* or province.

The Sikhs.

Shortly after the middle of the 15th century, was born at the village of Talwandí, in the Lahore district, Nának, the founder of the Sikh religion, and the first Sikh Gurú. His history, however, is but little connected with that of this district. Nának died in 1539 A.D., at a village on the opposite side of the Rávi to where now stands the town of Dehrá Nának, in Gurdáspur, founded by his descendants, and called after his name. His successor, Angad, the second Gurú, lived at the village of Khadúr in the Taran Táran *pargana*, a few miles from the Biás, and died there in 1552 A.D. Angad was succeeded by Amardás, the third Gurú, who lived at the town of Govindwál on the Biás, some five miles from Khadúr. He

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History.

The Sikhs.

died in 1574 A.D. To him succeeded his son-in-law Rámdás, the fourth Gurú, who obtained from the Emperor Akbar the grant of a piece of land on the spot where now stands the city of Amritsar, and dug the holy tank, and commenced the erection of a temple in its midst. Rámdás died in 1581 A.D. His son and successor, Arjan, the fifth Gurú, completed the temple, and multiplied the buildings around it. Since then, Amritsar has ever remained the most sacred shrine of the Sikh people. Arjan far surpassed his predecessors in wealth and magnificence, and during his ministry the number of converts to the Sikh religion rapidly increased. Towards the end of his life, however, he was involved in a quarrel with Chandú Sháh, the Imperial Governor at Lahore, and ended his life in captivity at that city in 1606 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Hargovind, the sixth Gurú, a man of martial and adventurous character, under whom the Sikhs first gave proof of their warlike qualities. Hargovind eventually came into collision with the imperial authorities at Lahore, and though d feating the troops who were sent to punish him, was forced to leave the Panjáb. He died in 1645 A.D., at the town of Kíratpur on the Sutlej.

In 1708 A.D., shortly after the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Govind, the tenth and last Gurú, died in the Deccan. On his death his chosen disciple Banda, the Bairágí or ascetic, came up to the Panjáb bringing with him the arrows of Govind, and calling to arms the Sikhs to inflict vengeance on the Muhammadans. The call was promptly responded to. The Sikhs flocked in thousands to the standard of Banda, and, so weakened had become the Muhammadan power through the contests for the throne consequent upon the death of Aurangzeb, that the whole country was overrun and ravaged up to the gates of Lahore. This success, however, was but transient. Abdúl Samand Khán was appointed Governor of Lahore, and in 1716 A.D., he completely defeated the Sikhs and took prisoner Banda himself, who was sent to Dehli and there put to death. After this event, an active persecution was kept up against the Sikhs, and for some years but little was heard of them. But the times were favourable for their insurrectionary projects. In 1739 A. D., while Zakariya Khán, son of Abdúl Samand Khán, was viceroy of Lahore, India was invaded by Nádir Sháh, the Persian king. The Sikhs seized the opportunity afforded by this invasion, and again rising in arms, plundered the country. When Nádir Sháh had retired, they were again defeated and put down by the viceroy of Lahore.

Duráni invasions.

In .1747 A. D., Ahmad Sháh Abdálí, the Duráni ruler of Afghánistán, made his first invasion into the Panjáb, and defeating the governor of Lahore, Sháh Nawáz Khán, son of the late governor Zakariya Khán, advanced as far as Sirhind. The Sikhs again rose, and assembling at Amritsar, threw up a fort there called Rám Raurí. On Ahmad Sháh's returning to his own country, Mír Mannú was sent from Dehli as viceroy to Lahore, who, as soon as he had established his authority, marched against the Sikhs, and capturing their fort, dispersed them. After this, Mír Mannú quarrelled with the imperial authorities at Dehli, and having defeated the troops sent against him, declared himself independent. He did not long,

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Duráni invasions.

however, remain so. In 1752, A.D., Ahmad Sháh again crossed the Indus, and advancing to Lahore, defeated Mír Mannú, and captured that city. He returned, leaving Mír Mannú as his deputy in the Panjáb. Shortly after, Mír Mannú died, and the Panjáb remained for a time under the nominal rule of Adíná Beg Khán, a man of ability and vigorous character, whom Mír Mannú had employed as superintendent of the Jallandhar Doáb, until Ahmad Sháh again passed through Lahore, in the winter of 1755-56, and left his son Taimúr as governor there.

Prince Taimúr marched to Amritsar and demolished the Rám Raurí Fort, which the Sikhs had rebuilt. But the Sikh power was daily increasing, and instigated by Adìná Beg, who had retired to the hills through fear of Taimúr, they rose in great numbers, and succeeded in expelling the Afgháns from Lahore and temporarily occupying it. Adíná Beg now hoped to become master of the Panjáb. But he did not find the Sikhs so willing to defer to him as he had expected, nor would he have been able with their sole aid to attain his wishes. He accordingly called in the Mahárattas who responded to the call, and marching to the Panjáb, made the Sikhs evacuate Lahore, and Ahmad Sháh's garrisons retire across the Indus. Adíná Beg had now attained the summit of his wishes. But he did not long enjoy his power. He died within a few months, at the end of the year 1758.

The loss of the Panjáb again brought Ahmad Sháh to India. He marched through Lahore, up to Dehli, the Mahárattas giving way as he advanced. In 1761 he gained his great victory over them at Pánípat, and retired immediately after the battle to his own country, leaving a deputy at Lahore. On the departure of Ahmad Sháh, the Sikhs again rose, and put to hard straits the Governor at Lahore. On this, in the end of 1762, Ahmad Sháh returned to Lahore, and pursuing the Sikhs across the Sutlej, gave them a disastrous defeat. On his way home, out of revenge for the constant annoyance which the Sikhs had caused him, he destroyed and defiled the temples and tanks at Amritsar. But, notwithstanding these reverses, the Sikh power was daily increasing, and by the year 1764 Ahmad Sháh's deputy was driven out of Lahore, and the Sikhs were left in sole possession of this part of the Panjáb. Nor were they again disturbed, except be one more invasion of Ahmad Sháh, two years after this date, the effects of which were only temporary.

artition of territory among Sikh *misls*.

The independent chiefs of various confederacies, or *misls* as they were termed, now commenced to portion out the Panjáb among themselves. The *misls* who took possession of this district were the Bhangí, Ahlúwália, Kanhaya and Rámgarhia. The possessions of the Bhangí *misl* were the country round Amritsar, and south, in the Taran Táran *parganna*. The Ahlúwália Chief, whose principal possessions were in the Jallandhar Doáb, held a few towns along the Biás round about Fathiábád and Govindwál. The Kanhaya *misls* held the country about Batála and Fathigarh, and the Rámgarhia *misl* about Srí Govindpur and Kádián, the tract which is called the Riárkí. All, however, had their separate quarters at Amritsar,

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History.

Partition of territory among Sikh *misls*.

which was regarded as the common city of the whole Sikh people, and where all used to assemble to celebrate the Sikh festivals. These divisions of territory did not long remain intact. In 1774, the Kanhaya and Ahlúwália *misls* leagued together against the Rámgarhia *misl*, and the Rámgarhia chief was eventually defeated, and forced to fly from the Panjáb, leaving his possessions to be taken by the Kanhayas.

The Kanhayas now for a while became predominant, while the power of the Bhangís was gradually diminishing. But in 1785 the Kanhaya chief quarrelled with Mahá Singh, father of the future Mahárája Ranjít Singh, who was head of the Sukkarchakkián *misl*, and whom the Kanhaya had taken under his protection. Mahá Singh invited the Rámgarhia chief to join him, who responded to the call, and their united forces defeated the Kanhayas. The Rámgarhias then regained all their former possessions. Soon after, Mahá Singh married his young son Ranjít Singh to the daughter of the Kanhaya chief, and it was in a great measure owing to this alliance that Ranjít Singh subsequently gained his predominance over all the other *misls* in the Panjáb.

Rise of the power of Ranjít Singh.

The history of the next twenty years is connected with the gradual rise of the power of Ranjít Singh, who, on the death of his father, succeeded to the chieftainship of his *misl*, and his ultimate absorption of the possessions of the other *misls*. In 1799, Ranjít Singh obtained psssession of Lahore, and in 1802, with the aid of the Ahlúwália Chief, took Amritsar, and reduced the power of the Bhangís,. Thenceforward, no chief could withstand Ranjít Singh, and by degrees he attached the territories of the Kanhayas and Rámgarhias, and brought the whole of this district under his absolute supremacy. Ranjít Singh was now sole master of this district, and it remained peaceably in the possession of himself and his successors, until the Panjáb was annexed by the British in 1849.

Annexation of the Panjáb by the British.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Panjáb Mutiny Report. The city which gives its name to the Amritsar district is the principal mart in the Punjab. It is commanded by the celebrated fortress of Govindgarh. It is to the Sikh what the Isle of Mona was to the Briton of Julius Cæsar's day; what Mecca is to the Muhammadan and Benares to the Hindu. On Amritsar, as the pivot, might be said to turn the loyalty of the Khalsa. Did it fail us, the Sikh might be expected to rebel; did it stand firm, their attachment to us was secure. It was a source of much uneasiness that the stronghold was occupied by a detachment of the 59th Native Infantry, with only 70 European Artillery men. Captain Lawrence, Captain of Police, and Mr. Roberts, Commissioner, drove over, on the 13th May, immediately after the disarming at Meean Meer, to arrange for its safety. On their return to Lahore the following day, they represented to Brigadier Corbett the emergent necessity for pushing a body of European foot into it. He instantly complied, and, notwithstanding the alarming events of that day as narrated above, half a company of the 81st Foot was run across the same night in *ekkas*, or native one-horse gigs. It entered Govindgarh peaceably by dawn of the

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History.
The Mutiny.

15th. The 59th still remained in the fort, but, as soon as Europeans were available, the latter took their place. The 59th was disarmed by Brigadier-General Nicholson, commanding the movable column, on the 9th July. As soon as the outbreak occurred, one of the first measures adopted by Mr. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner, was to provision this fortress. It was rapidly and thoroughly effected without exciting any particular notice, and the fort then became one of our trusty bulwarks, which it had not hitherto been. Mr. MacNaghten, Assistant Commissioner, at the same time went out on the Lahore road to raise the country (a part of the Mánjha) against any deserters who might come by. Rewards were offered for any sepoy who had deserted; the smothered martial spirit of the people was kindled into a flame; escape for a deserter was hopeless, for every village became to him as a nest of hornets. The temper of the people was one great cause of the achievement which has made the Amritsar district famous in the annals of 1857.

On the 31st July a large body of disarmed sepoys appeared on the left bank of the Rávi, near Balghat, asking for information as to the fords. The people's most curious attention was aroused. They amused the sepoys for a few hours with various pretences, while runners hastened away to the neighbouring *tahsíl* of Ajnála and even on to Amritsar. Prem Nath, *tahsíldár* of Ajnála, quickly brought down every available policeman he had, and it was found that these men were the 26th Native Infantry who had mutinied the previous day at Lahore, and, after committing four murders, had travelled across country, off the main lines of communication, 40 miles in 19 hours. A fight ensued: 150 men fell under the resolution of the villagers and police. By 4 P. M. Mr. Cooper arrived with about 80 horse, accompanied by Sirdar Jodh Singh, Extra Assistant, an old Sikh chieftain. The mutineers had escaped by a ford to an island in midstream. They were captured and executed next morning, 45 having died during the night from fatigue and exhaustion. Our critical position at this time justified the awful punishment of these mutineers, 237 in number. About 42 subsequently captured were sent back to Lahore, and there, by sentence of court-martial, blown from guns in presence of the whole brigade.

Many Sikhs, however, on service with their regiments in the North-Western Provinces, failed their country and their masters. Many were drawn into the vortex of revolt, and after the fall of Delhi tried to steal home. A close search was made for them. When the regiments to which they belonged had murdered their officers the men were executed. In other cases they were punished by different terms of imprisonment. This operation was carried on, more or less, throughout the Punjab, but it is here noticed as many of them had their homes in this district. The usual amount of disaffection was found amongst the Hindustánis in this district, and the same precautions were adopted as elsewhere in regard to their letters, the stoppage of the ferries, and the expulsion of vagrants and emissaries from Delhi. Mr. Aitchison, Assistant Commissioner, was despatched on two occasions into the interior to guard a river or to

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History.

The Mutiny.

give confidence to a sub-division, and Mr. Cooper himself for many weeks remained out on patrol duty every night until past midnight. Captain Perkins, Assistant Commissioner, had charge of the recruiting department, and Mr. MacNaghten, Assistant Commissioner, shewed considerable courage in the apprehension of an incendiary named Bhai Maharaj Singh, and in his voluntary expedition to Atari on May 14th, to raise the country. Here he was willingly seconded by Diwan Narian Singh, the agent of Sardar Khán Singh, Atariwála. A sepoy and a native doctor of the 35th Native Infantry were hung at different times for seditious language. The executions produced a marked change in the demeanour of the people, and the moral effect of the presence of General Nicholson's movable column at different periods, aggregating about a month, was great. It might have been expected that the subscription to the six per cent. loan from the wealthy cities of Amritsar and Lahore would have been large. The opposite was the case. Their contributions were inappreciable. Men worth half a crore of rupees offered a subscription of Rs. 1,000, and others on the same scale. Their niggard distrust of our Government spoke very unfavourably for their loyalty, and was in strong contrast with the eager co-operation of the rural population.

Formation of the district.

The Amritsar district, as at first formed, consisted of the present *tahsíls* of Amritsar, Taran Táran and Ajnála, together with the trans-Rávi *pargana* of Ríah or Nárowál. This was transferred to Siálkot in 1867. At the same time the Batála *tahsíl* of Gurdáspur was transferred to Amritsar, but was re-transferred to Gurdáspur in 1869. Until 1859 the district formed part of the division, or Commissionership of Lahore; but in that year a new division was formed having its head-quarters at Amritsar, and including the districts of Amritsar, Siálkot and Gurdáspur. Under the Sikhs there were 23 estates, or *talúkas* in the district. These are distributed among the present *tahsíls'* as follows :—

| Tahsíl | Talúkas |
|---|---|
| Ajnála | Saurián, Jagdeo, Chína, Sahansra, Thoba, Panjgiráin, Chamiári, Ghuniwála, Kuriál |
| Amritsar | Jandiála, Sathiála, Bundála, Mahtábkot, Mattíwál, Chawinda, Majítha, Amritsar, Gilwáli |
| Taran Táran | Jálalábád, Vairowál, Kot Khán Mahmúd, Kapúr Kheri, Taran Táran |

List of District Officers.

The table on the next page shows the Deputy Commissioners who have held charge of the district since annexation.

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case

Chapter II.

History.

List of District Officers.

| Officers. | From | Officers. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| L. Saunders ... ... ... | 20-4-49 | W. Coldstream ... ... | 3-3-73 |
| J. Dennison ... ... ... | 1-1-53 | C. H. Hall ... ... ... | 22-10-73 |
| T. H. Cooper... ... ... | 1-8-59 | T. W. Smyth... ... ... | 17-4-74 |
| O. J. Farrington ... .. | 25-4-60 | C. Mc.Neile ... ... ... | 31-8-74 |
| G. Lewin ... ... ... | 1-6-66 | T. W. Smyth... ... ... | 1-10-74 |
| T. W. Smyth ... .. ... | 14-6-67 | C. H. Hall ... ... ... | 2-11-74 |
| G. Lewin ... ... ... | 25-7-67 | C. R. Hawkins ... ... | 8-6-76 |
| D. G. Barkley ... ... | 15-8-67 | C. H. Hall ... ... ... | 21-10-76 |
| G. Lewin ... ... ... | 24-10-67 | J. D. Tremlett .. ... ... | 14-3-77 |
| Major H. B. Urmston ... ... | 9-12-67 | W. P. Woodward ... ... | 18-7-77 |
| L. Griffin ... ... ... | 1-8-68 | J. W. Gardiner ... ... | 20-7-77 |
| D. Fitzpatrick ... ... | 14-11-68 | W. Young ... ... ... | 3-1-78 |
| W. Coldstream ... ... | 15-3-69 | J. W. Gardiner ... ... | 1-2-78 |
| F. M. Birch ... ... ... | 16-3-69 | C. R. Hawkins ... ... | 12-9-78 |
| J. W. Gardiner ... ... | 1-8-69 | J. D. Tremlett... ... ... | 15-11-78 |
| F. M. Birch ... ... ... | 2-9-70 | C. R. Hawkins ... ... | 3-2-79 |
| C. H. Hall ... ... ... | 1-8-71 | R. Clarke ... ... ... | 2-8-81 |
| C. H. Marshall ... ... | 17-1-72 | J. W. Gardiner ... ... | 4-1-82 |
| C. H. Hall ... ... ... | 13-4-72 | C. R. Hawkins ... ... | 2-3-82 |
| J. A. Montgomery ... ... | 28-5-72 | G. Knox ... ... ... | 21-3-83 |
| J. W. Smyth ... ... ... | 30-5-72 | | still in charge |
| C. H. Hall ... ... ... | 11-9-72 | | |

Development since annexation.

of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

# CHAPTER III.

## THE PEOPLE.

### SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

**Chapter III, A.**

**Statistical.**

Distribution of population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district, as a whole, give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of total population who live in villages | Persons | ... ... | 78·96 |
| | Males | ... ... | 78·40 |
| | Females | ... ... | 79·65 |
| Average rural population per village ... | ... | ... ... | 684 |
| Average total population per village and town | ... | ... ... | 860 |
| Number of villages per 100 square miles ... | ... | ... ... | 66 |
| Average distance from village to village, in miles | ... | ... ... | 1·32 |
| Density of population per square mile of | Total area | Total population | 567 |
| | | Rural population | 448 |
| | Cultivated area | Total population | 746 |
| | | Rural population | 589 |
| | Culturable area | Total population | 656 |
| | | Rural population | 518 |
| Number of resident families per occupied house | Villages | ... ... | 1·79 |
| | Towns | ... ... | 1·50 |
| Number of persons per occupied house | Villages | ... ... | 7·93 |
| | Towns | ... ... | 5·83 |
| Number of persons per resident family | Villages | ... ... | 4·44 |
| | Towns | .. ... | 3·88 |

Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsíls*. Further details will be found in Table XI and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report.

| Proportion per mille of total population. | Gain. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| Persons ... | 139 | 125 |
| Males ... | 114 | 109 |
| Females ... | 171 | 145 |

The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 124,806, of whom 56,035 are males and 68,771 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjáb is 1,11,917, of whom 53,621 are males and 58,296 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

| Born in | Proportion per mille of Resident Population. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rural Population.* | | | *Urban Population.* | | | *Total Population.* | | |
| | Males | Females. | Persons. | Males | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons |
| The district | 939 | 857 | 903 | 684 | 717 | 701 | 885 | 828 | 861 |
| The province | 997 | 997 | 997 | 904 | 930 | 914 | 977 | 984 | 980 |
| India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 996 | 999 | 996 | 999 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Asia | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 998 | 1,000 | 998 | 999 | 1,000 | 1,000 |

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.
Migration and birth-place of population.

The following remarks on the migration to and from Amritsar are taken from the Census Report:—

"The attractive influence of a great centre of commerce is at once apparent in the figures. Amritsar draws population from all parts of the province. While 90 per cent. of the rural population is indigenous, on less than 30 per cent. of the people of the town are born out of the district, and nearly 9 per cent. beyond the limits of the province; four per mille come from outside India, of which one-half are from Asiatic countries. Amritsar is one of the most thickly-peopled districts of the Panjáb, but it is profusely irrigated by the Bári Doáb Canal, and has on its borders the submontane districts of Jalandhar, Hushyárpur, Gurdáspur and Siálkot, where the density of population is at least as great as, and its pressure greater than, in Amritsar itself. From these districts it takes population, while it gives to the fertile and moderately populated state of Kapúrthala, and to the districts of Lahore, Fírozpur and Montgomery, where the population is sparse and canal irrigation has lately been enormously extended, to the great cities of Multán and Pesháwar, and to the temporary labour markets of Ráwalpindi and Jhelam. From most of the other distant districts it receives immigrants in excess of its emigrants. The migration from Jalandhar to and from Gurdáspur, to Siálkot, and from Fírozpur and the Native States, is largely reciprocal in type; all other migration is permanent, or in the case of the emigrants to Ráwalpindi and Jhelam, temporary. Kashmír contributes three-quarters of the surplus population due to migration, though here a large part of the migration is probably due rather to the demand for skilled labour on the shawl looms of Amritsar than to the pressure of famine in Kashmír."

Increase and decrease of population.

| Census. | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Density per square mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actuals. | 1855 ... | 720,374 | ...... | ...... | 437 |
| | 1868 ... | 832,838 | 465 114 | 367,724 | 533 |
| | 1881 ... | 893,266 | 490,694 | 402,572 | 567 |
| Percentages. | 1868 on 1855 | 115·60 | ...... | ...... | 122 |
| | 1881 on 1868 | 107·26 | 105·50 | 109·48 | 106 |

The figures of the statement in the margin show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881.

The figures of 1855 and 1868 are those returned for the *tahsíls* now included in the Amritsar district, but as they then stood, no adjustment for minor changes of boundary being possible. Nor are details of sex for 1855 for the district, as at present constituted, forthcoming. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 41 for males, 70 for females, and 54 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 168·2 years, the female in 99·5 years, and the total population in 128·6 years Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds, as shown in the margin.

| Year. | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | ... | 893.3 | 490,7 | 402,6 |
| 1882 | ... | 898,1 | 492.7 | 405,4 |
| 1883 | ... | 903,0 | 494.8 | 408,2 |
| 1884 | ... | 907,9 | 496.8 | 411,1 |
| 1885 | ... | 912,7 | 498.8 | 414,0 |
| 1886 | ... | 917,7 | 500,9 | 416,8 |
| 1887 | ... | 922.6 | 503,0 | 419,8 |
| 1888 | ... | 927,6 | 505,1 | 422,7 |
| 1889 | ... | 932,6 | 507.1 | 425,6 |
| 1890 | ... | 937,7 | 509,2 | 428,6 |
| 1891 | ... | 942,7 | 511,3 | 431,6 |

Nor is it improbable that the rate of increase will be sustained. Part of the increase is indeed probably due to increased accuracy of

**Chapter III, A.**

**Statistical.**

Increase and decrease of population.

enumeration at each successive enumeration, a good test of which is afforded by the percentage of males to persons, which was 56·35 in 1855, 56·05 in 1868, and 54·93 in 1881. Part again is due to gain by migration, as already shown at page 15. But the commercial importance of the city of Amritsar is yearly increasing; while the canal system is still capable of further development. The increase in urban population since 1868 has been greater than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 108 for urban and 107 for total population. This is due to the enormous increase in the population of the city of Amritsar, which was greater by 12 per cent. in 1881 than in 1868. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population for the various *tahsíls* is shown below:—

| Tahsíl. | Total Population. | | | Percentage of Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1855. | 1868. | 1881. | 1868 on 1855. | 1881 on 1868. |
| Amritsar ... | 356,410 | 401,089 | 430,418 | 112 | 108 |
| Taran Táran ... | 205,776 | 241,150 | 261,676 | 117 | 109 |
| Ajnála ... | 158,188 | 190,511 | 201,172 | 120 | 106 |
| *Total district ... | 720,374 | 832,750 | 893,266 | 116 | 107 |

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

On this subject the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his report on the District Census of 1881:—

"The increase in Amritsar city (12 per cent.) represents the natural growth of a flourishing commercial centre. Taran Táran partakes of the general healthiness of the Mánjha in which the greater part of that *tahsíl* is situated. There was also more room there for expansion of cultivation on the opening of the Bári Doáb canal than in either of the other *tahsíls*."

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths, and of the deaths from fever, for these five years over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868 were as shown in the margin.

| | 1880. | 1881 |
|---|---|---|
| Males ... | 22 | 25 |
| Females ... | 19 | 22 |
| Persons ... | 41 | 47 |

The figures below shew the annual death rates per mille since 1868 calculated on the population of that year:—

| | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males ... | 17 | 38 | 21 | 18 | 27 | 27 | 22 | 35 | 38 | 25 | 44 | 43 | 28 | 46 | 31 |
| Females ... | 18 | 39 | 22 | 20 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 38 | 44 | 27 | 46 | 42 | 30 | 55 | 33 |
| Persons ... | 18 | 38 | 21 | 19 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 37 | 41 | 26 | 45 | 43 | 29 | 50 | 32 |

**Chapter III, A.**

**Statistical.**

Births and deaths.

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that Report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsíls*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures :—

| | 0—1 | 1—2 | 2—3 | 3—4 | 4—5 | 0—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons ... ... | 357 | 187 | 225 | 259 | 226 | 1,254 | 1,245 | 1,146 | 902 |
| Males ... ... | 334 | 180 | 217 | 244 | 222 | 1,197 | 1,251 | 1,241 | 934 |
| Females ... ... | 384 | 197 | 235 | 276 | 231 | 1,323 | 1,237 | 1,031 | 863 |
| | **20—25** | **25—30** | **30—35** | **35—40** | **40—45** | **45—50** | **50—55** | **55—60** | **Over 60** |
| Persons ... ... | 908 | 895 | 814 | 532 | 674 | 363 | 497 | 191 | 579 |
| Males ... ... | 847 | 861 | 802 | 542 | 666 | 368 | 507 | 202 | 582 |
| Females ... ... | 982 | 937 | 830 | 520 | 684 | 356 | 484 | 178 | 575 |

| Population. | | Villages. | Towns. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All religions | 1855 | ...... | ...... | 5,635 |
| | 1868 | ...... | ...... | 5,605 |
| | 1881 | 5,454 | 5,640 | 5,493 |
| Hindús ... | 1881 | 5,445 | 5,546 | 5,473 |
| Sikhs ... | 1881 | 5,691 | 5,816 | 5,703 |
| Musalmáns | 1881 | 5,315 | 5,670 | 5,395 |

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was as shown in the margin.

| Year of life. | All religions. | Hindús. | Sikhs. | Musalmáns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0—1 | 943 | 947 | 772 | 1,037 |
| 1—2 | 897 | 962 | 814 | 902 |
| 2—3 | 884 | 956 | 737 | 926 |
| 3—4 | 928 | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| 4—5 | 851 | ...... | ...... | ...... |

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age period.

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Social and Religious Life.

Infirmities.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

| Infirmity. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Insane ... ... | 4 | 2 |
| Blind ... ... | 55 | 45 |
| Deaf and dumb ... | 12 | 8 |
| Leprous ... ... | 6 | 3 |

The proportion of leprous is unduly raised by the existence of a leper asylum at Taran Táran (see Chap. V), at which patients from other districts are collected.

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birthplace and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA, IX, and XI of the Census Report for 1881 :—

| | Details | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Races of Christian population. | Europeans and Americans ... ... | 385 | 177 | 562 |
| | Eurasians ... ... ... | 39 | 27 | 66 |
| | Native Christians ... ... ... | 89 | 152 | 241 |
| | Total Christians ... | 513 | 356 | 869 |
| Language. | English ... ... ... ... | 325 | 94 | 419 |
| | Other European languages ... ... | 25 | 18 | 43 |
| | Total European languages ... ... | 350 | 112 | 462 |
| Birthplace. | British Isles ... ... ... | 249 | 25 | 274 |
| | Other European countries ... ... | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| | Total European countries ... ... | 265 | 30 | 295 |

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy ; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birthplace are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chap. V, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsíls* is shown in Table No. VII.

## SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 :—

"Wheat and rice chiefly form the staple-food of the people in the city and towns, but the following grains are used by the agricultural classes :—*Makki* (Indian corn), *jowár* (millet), gram, *chína*, *kangni*,

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Social and Religious Life.

Food of the people.

| Description of Grain. | Maunds. | Seers. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... | 10 | 32 |
| Millet ... | 7 | 0 |
| Gram ... | 4 | 0 |
| Indian corn ... | 3 | 0 |
| Barley ... | 4 | 23 |
| Chína, Kangni, Sawánk and Maddal | 3 | 0 |
| Total ... | 32 | 15 |

*jau* (barley), *maddal, sawánk,* and *chúrál.* The statement in the margin shows an estimate of the food-grains consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's family consisting of five persons, one old person, man and wife and two children.

A similar estimate for the non-agricultural classes and residents in towns is given in the margin opposite.

| Description of Grain. | Maunds. | Seers. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... | 12 | 0 |
| Rice ... | 4 | 0 |
| Millet ... | 6 | 0 |
| Gram ... | 1 | 35 |
| Barley ... | 2 | 0 |
| Total ... | 25 | 35 |

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question.

| Religion. | Rural population. | Urban population. | Total population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindú ... | 2,693 | 3,864 | 2,939 |
| Sikh .. | 2,763 | 1,141 | 2,422 |
| Jain ... | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| Musalmán ... | 4,544 | 4,935 | 4,626 |
| Christian ... | ... | 46 | 10 |

| Sect. | Rural population. | Total population. |
|---|---|---|
| Sunnís ... | 990 | 990 |
| Shiáhs ... | 2·9 | 3·7 |
| Wahhábis ... | 1·1 | 1·3 |
| Farázís ... | 0·1 | 0·1 |
| Others and unspecified ... | 6·1 | 4·9 |

The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.

Musalmán Sects.

With reference to the Census figures (quoted above) for Musalmán sects, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his Census Report for 1881:—

"Only 541 souls have been returned as Wahábis, the reason being that they regard this as a nickname given by their enemies, and never apply it to themselves, the names they prefer being Mawáhad (followers of one

God), Muhammadi, &c. The Wahábis are notoriously numerous, and increasingly so in Amritsar city, where I should estimate their numbers at present as between six and seven thousand. They claim to be even still more numerous. The Shiáhs are also under-estimated; many of this sect, especially among the Kashmíris, disliking the appellation of Shiáh or Rafzi, by which they are generally designated; 28 persons have been returned as Farázis ; this is a mistake as no such sect is known in the district, and from special enquiries it appears that the persons referred to are Wahábis, and should be shown under that head. Of the 1,309 Bhábras in the district, only 263 are returned as professing the Jain religion. This is evidently wrong, as the Bhábras here, with very few exceptions, admittedly belong to that religion."

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Musalmán Sects.

Decline of Sikhism.

Regarding the figures for Sikhs, as returned in 1881, the Deputy Commissioner has the following remarks : "The most remarkable "feature in connection with this subject is the very great decrease in "the numbers of the Sikh population of the district since the Census "of 1868. These were 232,224 in 1868, and are only 216,337 now. "So that, while the population generally has increased by 7 per cent., "the Sikhs have actually fallen off by an equal percentage. Orthodox "Hindus have increased by 14 per cent. A portion of this increase "may have been gained at the expense of the Sikhs, as it does not "necessarily follow that the son of a Sikh is himself a Sikh, and indeed "it is a matter of notoriety that there is a falling off in the number of "young men who take the *páhul* (the initiatory rite of the Sikh "religion), in comparison with former years. There has also been "a greater drain upon the Sikhs for service in the army, police, &c., "&c., than upon any of the other classes."

Fairs.

The principal fairs are the Diwálí and Baisákhí, held at Amritsar in the months of November and April respectively on the Hindu festivals of those names. They are primarily religious fairs, but of late years horse and cattle fairs have been held at the same time, at which large transactions take place, and prizes are given by Government. Several other fairs are celebrated in this district, all of a religious character. Of these, the chief are the Masániya, held near Batála, at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint ; two large fairs at Taran Táran, in March and August ; one in November at Rámtírath, a place of Hindu pilgrimage, some eight miles to the north-west of Amritsar. Religious fairs are also held at Govindwál, Khadúr, Dehra Nának, and other Sikh shrines ; but the above named are the chief.

Language.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

| Language. | Proportion per 10,000 of population. |
|---|---|
| Hindustáni ... ... | 48 |
| Bágri ... ... | 14 |
| Dogri ... ... | 9 |
| Kashmíri ... .. | 307 |
| Panjábi ... ... | 9,595 |
| Pashtu ... ... | 6 |
| All Indian languages ... | 9,993 |
| Non-Indian languages .. | 7 |

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Social and Religious Life.

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census Returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

| | Education. | Rural population. | Total population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Under instruction ... | 95 | 176 |
| | Can read and write ... | 281 | 505 |
| Females. | Under instruction ... | 2·2 | 11·2 |
| | Can read and write ... | 3·0 | 14·7 |

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin.

| Details. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|
| Europeans and Eurasians ... | ... | 3 |
| Native Christians ... | 20 | 85 |
| Hindús .. | 2,428 | 202 |
| Musalmáns ... | 1,610 | 373 |
| Sikhs ... | 1,164 | 668 |
| Others ... | 5 | ... |
| Children of agriculturists ... | 1,581 | 180 |
| " of non-agriculturists... | 3,646 | 1,151 |

The statement in the lower margin shows in detail the printing presses, other than those belonging to Government, which are to be found in the district, together with the number of periodicals published at each.

Normal School C. V. E. Soc.

In 1863 the Christian Vernacular Education Society, which had been established as a memorial of the Indian Mutiny, sent an agent to the Panjáb to found a Normal School for men, who were to be educated up to Government standards as teachers. Work was commenced in 1865. The present building, situated on the Jalandhar Road was completed and occupied in 1870. It contains a normal school, capable of receiving at least sixty students; a model school for 100 boys, and the principal's residence. Students are received from all Mission and Government Schools, and are sent when trained as teachers all over the Panjáb. The Bible is taught in both schools. Nearly 200 men have been trained in this institution They are at work in all parts of the Panjáb.

| NAME OF PRESS. | Periodical Publications thereat. |
|---|---|
| Vakíl-i-Hind ... | 4 |
| Chasma-i-Núr ... | 21 |
| Riáz-i-Hind ... | 30 |
| Akál Jantri ... | 13 |

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted, and fees collected in

| Assessment. | | 1869-70 | 1870-71 | 1871-72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class I | Number taxed | 805 | 1,179 | 440 |
| | Amount of tax | 13,244 | 22,990 | 3,551 |
| Class II | Number taxed | 254 | 289 | 246 |
| | Amount of tax | 5,304 | 7,803 | 3,196 |
| Class III | Number taxed | 187 | 159 | 116 |
| | Amount of tax | 4,812 | 6,201 | 4,331 |
| Class IV | Number taxed | 41 | 58 | 19 |
| | Amount of tax | 3,471 | 3,132 | 3,943 |
| Class V | Number taxed | ...... | 129 | ... |
| | Amount of tax | ...... | 14,903 | ... |
| Total ... | Number taxed | 1,287 | 1,814 | 821 |
| | Amount of tax | 26,831 | 55,029 | 15,021 |

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Tribes and Castes, and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

1881-82 and 1882-83 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce ; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable grains from the hides of cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

| | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Towns. | Villages. | Towns. | Villages. |
| Number of licenses ... | 1,145 | 478 | 1,171 | 439 |
| Amount of fees | 24,555 | 7,020 | 24,520 | 6,340 |

## SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Amritsar are distinguished by no local peculiarities ; while each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or subdvisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available.

Jats.

The Jats, who form very nearly 25 per cent. of the total population of the district, and very little short of 75 per cent. of the agricultural population, are, for the most part, Sikhs. The Sikh Jats of the Mánjha, or upper portion of the Bári Doáb, formed the flower of the Sikh armies, and among them are men who would in any country in the world be deemed fine specimens of the human race. They are industrious and frugal, and though litigious, are at the same time, perhaps, as honest and simple a race as is to be found in India, for the false-speaking common in the law Courts is conventional, and hardly indicative of moral depravity. They are admirable soldiers, inferior to no native troops in India, without the dash of the Afgháns, but far more trustworthy in difficult circumstances, and without the fanaticism which makes the Pathán always dangerous. Chastity is not considered a virtue by either the men or the women, and they are largely addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs or spirits. But with a few faults, they possess many virtues, and,

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Játs.

although not an intellectual race, have considerable shrewdness, united with unusual independence of character. The Jat Sikh is generally tall and muscular, with strongly marked and handsome features. The women, probably from early marriages, are far inferior in physique to the men, and few of them have any pretentions to beauty. The following figures show the principal Ját tribes as returned at the Census of 1881. :—

*Sub-divisions of Jats.*

| NAME. | NUMBER. | NAME. | NUMBER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aulak ... ... | 8,053 | Káhlon .. .. | 1,155 |
| Uthwál ... ... | 445 | Kharral ... ... | 1,001 |
| Bájwá ... ... | 1,177 | Khamman ... .. | 1,022 |
| Barár ... ... | 702 | Mán ... ... | 22 |
| Bhullar ... ... | 433 | Manhás ... ... | 624 |
| Buttar ... ... | 494 | Virk ... ... | 1,162 |
| Bal ... ... | 5,353 | Varáich ... ... | 2,205 |
| Pannún ... ... | 5,298 | Hinjra ... ... | 2,227 |
| Chábal .. ... | 4,558 | Chaddar ... .. | 1,469 |
| Chauhán ... ... | 768 | Her ... ... | 1,069 |
| Chhína ... ... | 2,492 | Báhat ... ... | 2,032 |
| Chímah ... ... | 1,119 | Badechhá ... ... | 1,523 |
| Dhániwál ... ... | 1,968 | Bhaggu ... ... | 1,652 |
| Deo ... ... | 615 | Chháwar ... .. | 1,469 |
| Dhillon ... ... | 15,721 | Dálar ... ... | 2,858 |
| Randháwa ... ... | 20,103 | Sekhon ... ... | 2,112 |
| Sindhu ... ... | 24,047 | Sasoi ... ... | 1,326 |
| Sidhu ... ... | 5,348 | Sanghere ... ... | 1,824 |
| Sohal ... ... | 2,932 | Kaler ... ... | 3.089 |
| Sarái ... ... | 1,943 | Máhal ... ... | 2,381 |
| Khag ... ... | 3,531 | Panwár ... ... | 653 |
| Gil ... .. | 30,737 | | |

Rájputs.

The figures below show the chief tribes of Rájpúts, and are taken from the Census tables of 1881. The only Rájpút tribe of any importance in the district are Bhattis. These are principally to be found in Amritsar itself, following miscellaneous occupations. They are exclusively Musalmáns. Rájpút agriculturists are found only in the low lands fringing the Rávi and Beás. :—

*Sub-divisions of Rájpúts.*

| NAME. | NUMBER. | NAME. | NUMBER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bhatti ... ... | 10,610 | Manhás ... ... | 516 |
| Súnwar ... ... | 426 | Manj ... ... | 1,170 |
| Chauhán ... ... | 670 | Naru ... ... | 805 |
| Salahriá ... ... | 422 | Awán ... ... | 1,392 |
| Khokhar ... ... | 3,016 | | |

Kashmíris

The Kashmíris are universally Muhammadans, and resident in Amritsar itself. They are almost entirely immigrants from Kashmír, engaged in the shawl manufacture, which in Amritsar is of considerable importance. They are litigious, deceitful and cowardly, while their habits are so uncleanly that the quarter of the city which they inhabit is a constant source of danger from its liability to epidemic disease. In person the Kashmíris are slight and weak, possibly from the nature of their employment. They have sharp Jewish features, but the women when young are generally handsome.

Khatri and Aroras.

The principal Khatri sections returned at the Census of 1881 are as follows: Bunjáhí, 12,097; Sarín, 10,516; Chárzátí, 3,859; Jausan, 1,469; Jammún, 1,279; Khanne, 1,725; Kapúr, 1,615; Marhotra, 1,171. Of the Aroras 5,716 returned themselves as Uttarádhi, 1,193 as Gújratí, and 142 as Dakhana.

Rája Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I. Rája of Kishenkot. A detailed account and pedigree of the family is given in the *Panjab Chiefs* by Sir. Lepel Griffin, at pages 45 to 52. Under the Sikh rule Sahib Dyal and his father Ralia Ram held charge of the Customs Department. The former continued to occupy this post in the beginning of the British rule. In 1847 he received the title of "Moh-san-ud-daula-birber" and in 1851 Sahib Dyal was created a Rája. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India in 1864, and soon after was made a Knight Companion of the Star of India. He founded the village Kishenkote in his *jágír* at Gurdáspur, and is hence called Rája Kishenkote after the name of the village. His two sons Thakur Bansi Lall and Thakur Bal Ram, have died, but the eldest has left a son named Harkishen, who resides with his grandfather. The Rája holds a *jágír* of Rs. 5,180 in the Gurdáspur district to be enjoyed in perpetuity.

Sirdar Harcharn Dass, Honorary Magistrate, is the youngest brother of Rája Sahib Dyal. Under the Sikh administration he was first appointed as an assistant to his father and brother in the Customs Department, but was afterwards made Commandant of seven hundred horse in the Mulrajea Derah. In 1848 he was appointed Judge of Lahore with the title of Rukan-ud-daula. He was made an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, but this office he resigned in 1852. The Sardár now resides at Amritsar and is an Honorary Magistrate. He has two sons, Mohkam Chand and Kishore Chand; but they hold no appointments under Government.

Sardár Lachmi Sahai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is the eldest son of Misr Gyan Chand, brother of Rája Sahib Dyal. His father was, in the Maharája's time, at the head of the office of Salt Revenue at Pind Dádan Khán, and under the British Government he was appcinted *tahsíldár* of Pind Dádan Khán, but this he resigned and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate at Amritsar. Gyan Chand is now dead, and his eldest son Lachmi Sahai, who was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in December 1878, is at Hoshiarpur.

Sardár Bakshish Singh Sindhanwalia. For a full account of this family, see pages 11 to 28 of Griffin's *Punjab Chiefs*. The Sardar is of the Ját Sansi tribe, a sect to which Maharája Ranjit Singh belonged, and is the son of Sardar Thakur Singh, cousin of Sardar Shamsher Singh. Shamsher Singh adopted Sardar Bakshish Singh and made him heir of all his property and *jágír*. Shamsher Singh died in 1871, and his adopted son, the Sardar, has since been under the Court of Wards. Sardar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwália, is son of Sardar Lehna Singh, uncle of Sardár Shamsher Singh. For a long time he has been an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Panjab, but now he has taken pension. His eldest son, Sardar Gurbachan Singh, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner under the Native Civil Service rules, and is now at Jhelam. Sardar Thakur Singh being much involved in debt has placed himself under the Court of Wards. He possesses an estate of Rs. 5,565 per annum.

Sardar Randhir Singh, Sindhanwalia, is of the Sindhanwalia family, and lives at Rája Sansi, in Amritsar district. His father was Ranjodh Singh, son of Wasawa Singh. Sardar Randhir Singh seemed

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unable or unwilling to manage his own property, so entrusted its management to his mother. With his mother he is not on friendly terms. He holds a *jágír* of Rs. 4,200.

Sardar Ajit Singh, Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Attari. He is now the eldest of the surviving members of the Attari family. A full description of this family is given in Griffin's *Panjab Chiefs* at pages 58 to 82. This family has a connection with that of Maharája Ranjít Singh by marriage. Besides his own *jágír* of Rs 1,500 Sardár Ajit Singh obtained a *jágír* of Rs 7,500 out of the *jágír* of his uncle Kahan Singh on the death of the latter. In 1872 he was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, but soon after was made an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, and invested with full powers to be exercised in Attari and in the villages in its neighbourhood. He has now been invested with the title C. I. E. Iman Singh his eldest brother, has a seat amongst Darbaris. His brother Hari Singh died leaving two minor sons, Jamand Singh and Chanda Singh.

Sardar Captain Gulab Singh of Attari, son of Sardar Chatar Singh. There are two branches of the Attari family. To the elder branch, *viz.*, of Gaur Singh, belong Sardar Sham Singh and his grandson Sardár Ajit Sing, and his sons; and to the younger *viz.*, of Kour Singh, belong Sardar Chatar Singh, Rája Sher Singh and Gulab Singh. At the time of the rebellion of 1848, which is fully described in the *Panjab Chiefs*, these latter *viz.* Chatar Singh, Shere Singh, and Guláb Singh, were sent to Bengal, and in 1857 Guláb Singh was appointed captain of the military forces, and he discharged his duties with so much ability that a handsome *jágír* was granted to him in Rai Bareli as a reward for his services. He was then permitted to return to the Panjab. He now resides at Amritsar and is an Honorary Magistrate, and his brother Aotár Singh resides at Rai Bareli.

Sardar Dyal Singh, Majithia. (For full information see *Panjab Chiefs* pages 83 to 91). He is son of Lehna Singh, and grandson of Sardar Desa Singh, who was a brave soldier and wise administrator. Sardar Lehna Singh was renowned for his ability. On his attaining majority Sardar Dyal Singh was appointed an Honorary Magistrate at Amritsar; but a few years after this he resigned and proceeded to England. He has a good knowledge of English and resides at Lahore. He enjoys a *jágír* of Rs 4,000. Sardar Gajendar Singh, son of Sardar Ranjú Singh, is of the Majithia family and is a cousin of Sardar Dyal Singh. An account of his father is given at full length in the *Panjab Chiefs* (page 88) where it is stated he was a General in the Sikh army, and that the Government granted him a pension of Rs. 3,000. Ranju Singh died in 1871. Gajendar Singh is a minor, and his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. Sardar Kahn Singh, Majithia, is his guardian.

Sardar Umrao Singh and Sardar Singh, sons of Rája Surat Singh of Majithia. These Sardars belong to the second branch of the Majithia family. For full particulars see *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 92 to 97. Surat Singh joined the Sikhs in the rebellion of 1847 and was therefore removed to Benares; but adversity taught him a lesson, and at the time of the Mutiny in 1857 he

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Leading families.

showed loyalty to the British Government and rendered great military service. He was severely wounded in the field of battle. For his services during 1857 he was granted a pension of a valuable *jágír* in the Gorakhpur district, N. W. Provinces. He also received permission to return to the Panjab. In 1861 he came back to the Panjab, and in 1875 he was invested with civil and criminal powers to be exercised in Majitha. He died in 1881. His two sons Umrao Singh and Sundar Singh have since been under the Court of Wards, and under the guardianship of Captain Guláb Singh of Attari. Sardar Kahan Singh, Majitha, belongs to the third branch of the Majitha family. He is brother of Sardar Mahtab Singh. A full account of his family is given in the *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 98 to 102. He had a military command in the Sikh army. Under the British Government he enjoys a *jágír* of Rs. 1,140. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1883, in the city of Amritsar.

Sardar Lall Singh, Kalyanwala. For fuller information see *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 103 to 110. The founder of this family was a Sindhu Jat, named Fateh Singh, who died childless. His widow adopted Sardar Dal Singh, Naherana (of the barber caste) who was god-son of Sardar Fateh Singh and made him her husband's successor. Sardar Dal Singh and his son Atar Singh held military posts under the Sikhs. Sardar Lall Singh, son of Atar Singh, had been sent to Hassan Abdál in command of 500 *sowárs* in 1848. He was judge of Batála for some time. Now he enjoys a *jágír* of Rs. 15,000 and resides at Kala in the Amritsar district.

Bhai Gurbaksh Singh, son of Bhai Pardhoman Singh. For a detailed account see *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 165 to 168. His great-grandfather, Bhai Sant Singh, was held in much respect by Maharája Ranjit Singh. Maharája Sher Singh treated his grandfather with great consideration. His father Bhai Pardhoman Singh has been an Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar. His ancestors have always held charge of the repairs of the Darbar Sahib. Since his father's death Gurbaksh Singh has been placed under the Court of Wards, and the management of the Darbar Sahib has been entrusted to his guardian Rai Kalyan Singh. Gurbaksh Singh is now looked upon as the chief member of his family. His uncle Bhai Lehna Singh and his cousin Bhai Jowahir Singh reside at Amritsar. He enjoys a *jágír* of Rs. 725.

Sardar Arur Singh, Sheregul Jat, of Nowshera Nangli. A full account of this family is given at pages 230-231 of the *Panjab Chiefs*. His father Harnam Singh was Deputy Inspector under the British Government, but he died in 1867, and Sardar Arur Singh has since been under the Court of Wards. He holds a *jágír* of Rs. 1,200.

Sardar Híra Singh, Mán, son of Jowála Singh and Sardar Partab Singh, son of Sardul Singh, Mán. A detailed account of the history of this family is given at pages 177 to 181 of the *Panjab Chiefs*. Sardar Fatteh Singh, Mán, held a great military office under the Sikhs, and was noted for his good services. Sardar Sardul Singh served under General Ventura in the time of Maharája Ranjit Singh. He showed great oyalty at the time of the Mutiny. Jowála Singh

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Village Communities and Tenures.
Leading families.

and Sardul Sing died in 1860 and 1861 respectively. They held a *jágír* of Rs. 10,500. After their death a *jágír* of Rs. 853 was granted in perpetuity to Hira Singh, son of Jowála Singh and Gurbaksh, son of Raja Singh, and Rs. 2,147 to Partab Singh, and Jiwan Singh, sons of Sardul Singh. They reside at Mananwála, three or four miles from Amritsar.

Sirdar Hardit Singh, China, brother of Sardar Jai Singh, China. For details see *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 373-374. As the members of this family joined the rebels under the Sikhs, their *jágír* was confiscated and an allowance of Rs. 240 only was granted to each of the brothers. But in 1857, Jai Singh as *resaldar* and Hardit Singh as *jemadar*, served under the British, and their *jágír* was released to them. Jai Singh has died since, and his brother Hardit Singh is still in the same Regiment, the 10th Bengal Cavalry, as *resaldar*. The family live at China.

Sardar Sant Singh, Amiawala. (See *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 365-366). During the time of Maharája Ranjit Singh, Sant Singh's father, Núr Singh, was given charge of various campaigns. He remained faithful to the British Government during the Sikh rebellion. His son Hardit Singh now holds a seat in the Darbaris.

Sardar Arjan Singh of Cháhal. (See *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 437 to 438). His ancestors, Karm Singh and Gurmukh Singh, were known in the time of Maharája Ranjit Singh for gallantry and ability. He is the son of Jowala Singh, is a *zaildár* and a member of the Darbar Committee. He holds a *jágír* of Rs. 1,000.

Sardar Jodh Singh, Chapa, son of Ram Singh. (For a full account see *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 382-384), Ram Singh, Chapa, was known for his bravery. He fought gallantly at Gujrát and fell in the field of battle. The whole of his *jágír* was confiscated for rebellion. His son Jodh Singh is a Darbari.

Sardar Mangal Singh, Ramgharia. (For a detailed account of the family, see *Panjab Chiefs*, pages 170 to 176.) The Sardar is of the second branch of the Ramgharia family. He was much respected at the time of the Sikh rule. He remained loyal and faithful to the English. For a long time he remained manager of the affairs of the Sikh temple and an Honorary Magistrate of the city of Amritsar. He died in 1879. His eldest son Gurdit Singh is a Police Inspector. Of his other sons Sher Singh resides at home, and Suchet Singh, who was a Munsiff, has died.

Sardar Man Singh, brother of Sardar Jodh Singh Adalti, is one of the distinguished officers of the Sikh army. He served through the Mutiny as *resaldar* with great distinction. The Government awarded his services by grant of *jágírs* of Rs. 600 and 400 in Oudh and the Panjab respectively. He is now manager of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar.

## SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible

**Chapter III, D.**

**Village Communities and Tenures.**

to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follow another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

**Proprietary tenures.**

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or share-holders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many, and such complex, forms in the Panjáb, that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

**Tenants and rent.**

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings, and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of lands as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. Rája Sir Sáhib Dyál, who was consulted when the Famine Report of 1879 was being prepared, wrote as follows:—

"The only difference between the hereditary tenants, and owners who cultivate their own lands, is that the former pay to the owners a fixed cash charge in addition to the Government's revenue and cesses.

"Most of the tenants-at-will pay cash rents; both owners and tenants prefer cash rents to kind. A man who takes land only for one or two harvests not uncommonly pays in kind, *viz.*, either $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$ of the produce. If the tenant takes waste land to reclaim it, it is usual to charge no rent for four or five years, in which time the tenant has thereby reimbursed his expenses of bringing the land under cultivation."

**Agricultural labourers.**

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves is thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 715):—

"It is customary for the agriculturists of this district to employ hired field labourers. They are principally employed for ploughing, sowing, weeding, irrigating, reaping, threshing and cleaning. They receive the following wages in kind.

"When employed in ploughing, sowing, weeding, and irrigating, food, 20 *chittaks* per diem.

"When employed in reaping, one *bharri* containing 16 *sérs* of grain per diem.

"When employed in cleaning the grain from the *bhusa*, 5 per cent. of the total produce.

"The persons usually so employed are *Churas* and *Changars*, and they form a class by themselves, and when not employed in field labour they earn their livelihood by handicrafts. They make baskets and sell them in the villages and towns. It appears that the percentage the number of persons so employed bear to the total population of the district, is five.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Agricultural labourers.

"The condition of such field labourers in the district is better than that of the poor agriculturists who cultivate holdings of their own in respect of indebtedness and in respect of their ability to subsist with fair ease from harvest to harvest in average years. They usually live on grain and money previously earned by field labour and handicrafts. Sometimes they borrow from money-lenders on the security of the *zamíndár* by whom they are employed, and pay the same with interest when the harvest is reaped.

"A field servant is also entertained by the agriculturists, who is called *attri*. He is a general assistant for field labour throughout the year, and is supplied with food every day and 16 maunds of grain at time of harvest."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only ; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee ; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and to watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Village officers.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the several *tahsíls* of the district. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner; each village, or in large villages each main division of the village, having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. There is a chief headman appointed in every village, elected by the votes of the proprietary body subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. They represent the body of headmen, and receive Government orders in the first instance, though in respect of the collection of land-revenue they possess no special authority or responsibility. The *zaildár* is elected by the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are, as far as possible, so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *zaildárs* stand in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headman to those of his village. While the headmen collect a cess

| Tahsíl. | Zaildárs. | Chief Head-men. | Village Head-men. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amritsar ... | 15 | 383 | 654 |
| Ajnála ... | 12 | 355 | 436 |
| Taran Táran .. | 14 | 358 | 557 |
| Total ... | 41 | 1,096 | 1,647 |

Village Officers.

of five per cent. in addition to the revenue for which they are responsible, the chief headmen are remunerated by a deduction of one per cent. upon the land revenue of their circles or villages, and also enjoy small revenue-free grants of common land of the villages which were made over to them at the Settlement. The *zaildárs* are remunerated by a deduction of a certain rate per cent. upon the land revenue of their *zails*, the rate varying in Amritsar *tahsíl* from As 12 to Re. 1-4, in Ajnála from Re. 11 to Re. 1-4, and in Taran Táran *tahsíl* from As. 12 to Re. 1-12 even. The head-quarters of the *zails*, together with the prevailing tribe in each, is shown in the following table :—

| Name of Tahsíl. | Name of Sadr Station of Zail. | No. of Villages. | Annual Revenue. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Khálsá. | Jágír. | Total. |
| Amritsar ... | Amritsar ... ... | 14 | 38,740 | 13,575 | 52,315 |
| | Gilwálí ... ... | 27 | 30,229 | 6.636 | 36,865 |
| | Mirán Kot ... ... | 17 | 8,252 | 11,354 | 19,606 |
| | Bundála ... ... | 29 | 29.112 | 8.563 | 38.675 |
| | Machián ... ... | 23 | 24,708 | 3,919 | 28,627 |
| | Mehta ... .. | 23 | 28.906 | 914 | 29.820 |
| | Tresikká ... ... | 27 | 25.299 | 1,410 | 26,709 |
| | Makehwál ... ... | 34 | 25,110 | 1,792 | 26,902 |
| | Fattehpur Rájpután ... | 26 | 27.201 | 5,185 | 32.686 |
| | Chowgáwan Rúpowáli ... | 35 | 20,662 | 8.675 | 20,337 |
| | Tarpaie ... ... | 34 | 21,039 | 10,894 | 31,933 |
| | Majítha ... ... | 19 | 23,092 | 8,019 | 31.111 |
| | Chimábáth ... ... | 29 | 23.528 | 1,051 | 24.579 |
| | Batálá ... ... | 21 | 18,864 | 5,938 | 24.802 |
| | Shero Langa ... ... | 17 | 13,501 | 953 | 14,454 |
| Taran Táran | Dhansey Kalán ... | 12 | 1,763 | 8.100 | 9.863 |
| | Bhakhná Kalán ... ... | 16 | 8,251 | 4.517 | 12.768 |
| | Jhubal Dhelwan ... ... | 25 | 27,585 | 1.824 | 29,409 |
| | Tarn Táran Khás ... | 24 | 15,935 | 2,373 | 18,308 |
| | Rassúlpur Kalán ... | 32 | 21.514 | 5.096 | 26,610 |
| | Nagokey ... ... | 25 | 26,140 | 3.458 | 29,598 |
| | Jalalábád ... ... | 29 | 18,012 | 1,974 | 19,983 |
| | Vairowál ... ... | 38 | 17.849 | 13,486 | 31.326 |
| | Rániwálah ... ... | 14 | 10,462 | 1,697 | 12,159 |
| | Sarháli Kalán ... ... | 27 | 13,675 | 4,448 | 18,123 |
| | Nowshera Panuwén ... | 29 | 21,240 | 1,801 | 23,041 |
| | Panjwar ... ... | 46 | 33,118 | 3,751 | 36.869 |
| | Sarái Amánat Khán ... | 22 | 17.583 | 3,140 | 20.723 |
| | Nowshera Dhalah ... | 18 | 11,015 | 3,596 | 14,611 |
| Ajnála ... | Malikpur ... ... | 39 | 15,629 | 1,986 | 17,615 |
| | Sidhár ... ... | 23 | 16.052 | 2,264 | 18,316 |
| | Ajnála ... ... | 34 | 16,991 | 4.374 | 21.365 |
| | Ballerwál ... ... | 38 | 17,434 | 2,835 | 20,269 |
| | Karyál ... ... | 28 | 13.511 | 6,361 | 19,872 |
| | Sainsrá ... ... | 29 | 18,855 | 8,685 | 27,540 |
| | Rája Sánsi ... ... | 15 | 4,919 | 13.680 | 18,599 |
| | Kamalpur ... ... | 33 | 14,277 | 2,767 | 16.464 |
| | Kohala ... ... | 30 | 22.482 | 9,434 | 31.916 |
| | Bhílowál ... ... | 24 | 18,943 | 2,283 | 21,226 |
| | Lopoke ... ... | 30 | 16,118 | 5,103 | 21,221 |
| | Kotla Dasaundi ... ... | ... | 16,718 | 4,908 | 21,626 |

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIII A. show the operations of the Registation Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litiga-

**Chapter III, D.**

**Village Communities and Tenures.**

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

tion. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The subject is discussed at some length at pages 443 of the Famine Report of 1879, where actual figures are given for instances selected as typical. In forwarding these figures, the District Officer wrote as follows:—

"There is no material difference in welfare between the three classes of 'owners,' 'occupancy tenants,' and 'tenants-at-will'. This may seem improbable, but it may be explained that good tenants are seldom evicted, and that both classes of tenants practically hold much the same position. Their economic condition is good, if comparison be made with any similar class of peasant proprietors in European countries. One point is perhaps specially worthy of notice, that the *zamíndár* has since annexation increased his material comforts and possessions considerably, and apparently this progress still continues. It is by no means unusual now to hear of a *zamíndár* combining a little money-lending with his agriculture, or able to add to his land by purchase or mortgage. The average dress is better; more ornaments and cattle are kept.

"The agricultural population has never much capital, but that this class in the Panjáb is not quite without capital is shown by the fact that they have tided over at least three bad years on their own resources, without further help than occasional remissions of revenue. The last three years would have gone far to break a good many tenant farmers in England. As a rule, the agriculturist is somewhat in debt, but this appears to be the normal condition of the peasant proprietor in all countries. The money-lender is a power in Ireland, France or Germany. But, as a rule also, it is probable that the agriculturist is solvent, *i.e.*, his estate would pay 20*s.* in the £. Foreclosure of mortgage is the real ruin of the peasant proprietor, but this is not peculiar to the Panjáb; how many estates in England are clear? As to the proportion of debts to income, or of insolvents to the whole population, it is impossible to do more than guess. The agriculturist will probably overstate his debts in view of future taxes: the money-lender would overstate them for fear they should be afterwards cut down. The indebtedness is certain to be exaggerated. Even in England the local banks only could furnish similar statistics of any value, and the information could hardly be demanded from them. The debts of the agriculturist are due to various causes: marriage ceremonies will generally be the reply given to a question on the point. Purchase of cattle, or advances of seed-grain are really the most common cause of debt. It often appears that the original debt, which was merely a small balance due to the general shop of the village, has swollen like a snow ball in the course of a generation; a fresh bond for principal and interest being made out every two or three years.

"The general custom is to charge for cash 25 per cent. per annum, and for grain 25 maunds per harvest for every 100 maunds borrowed. But the bankers now usually make the agriculturist promise to pay interest at 50 per cent. in kind. For instance if a *zamíndár* borrows 100 maunds of wheat in February, they make him promise to pay 150 maunds in June, when the wheat is cut, and if he fails to do so, they charge 75 maunds more as interest at the next harvest, and require him to pay in pulses (*másh*), which are more valuable than wheat. This is stipulated for when the grain loan is originally made. But it of course completely crushes the *zamíndárs*.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Such practices are followed even by those bankers who pay respect to their religion. Unprincipled men claim interest at half an anna per rupee per mensem; and in grain transactions advance bad grain at dear prices, and at harvest time take the best at very cheap prices. So that once a *zamíndár* gets into debt, it is very unlikely that he can clear himself, except by making over his land to his creditor. It is difficult to say how many persons are in debt. Very few agriculturists are free of debt. Nearly all are in debt. Every six months the bankers make up their accounts, and add to the principal the interest due. If a man can pay the interest at one harvest, he fails to do so at the next, and so the principal increases."

# CHAPTER IV.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

### SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE, AND LIVE-STOCK.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land ; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA, and B. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this Chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter III Section D. A table, supplied for insertion in the present work, gives the cultivated area under assessment at the times of the two Regular Settlements,—those of Mr. Davies and Mr. Prinsep—as follows :—

*Area cultivated at first and second Settlements.*

| Tahsil | First Settlement. | | | Second Settlement. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Total. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Total. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres | Acres. |
| Amritsar ... | 55,853 | 162.406 | 218,259 | 64,303 | 164,359 | 228,662 |
| Ajnála ... | 43.674 | 71,833 | 115,507 | 61,508 | 64.596 | 126,104 |
| Taran Táran ... | 49,956 | 213,026 | 262,982 | 54,103 | 224,211 | 278,314 |
| Total ... | 149,483 | 447,265 | 596,748 | 179,914 | 453,166 | 633,080 |

To the final total as given in this table must be added 1,953 acres of land lately abandoned, which brings up the total cultivated area at the time of Mr. Prinsep's Settlement to 635,033 acres.

The seasons. Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables III, IIIA, IIIB. The table at the top of next page shows the season of seed-time and harvest for the most important food grains.

Soils.

The soil of the district is generally good and fertile, but is interspersed with tracts of sand, and in some parts is much injured by the presence of *kalr*, better known as *reh* land, though this latter term is not used in the Panjáb proper. The proportions are as follows :—

| | Sand. | Kalr. |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar *tahsil* ... | 10,000 acres | 12,000 acres. |
| Ajnála *tahsil* ... | 1—8 of whole area | 1—7 of whole area. |
| Taran Táran *tahsil* ... | 4,000 acres | 31,943 acres. |

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

The Seasons. Rainfall.

| Name of grain. | When sown. | When harvested. | The critical times at which rain is essential. | The times at which a failure of rain may be mischievous or ruinous. | The times at which an excessive fall of rain may be mischievous or ruinous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice ... | June. | End of Sept. | End of July, middle and end of August. | From 14th July to 14th August. | In the latter part of September. |
| Jowár ... | July. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Makki ... | Ditto. | Octr. and Novr. | Ditto. | Ditto. | August. |
| Kangni ... | June. | Aug. and Septr. | Ditto. | Ditto. | From 15th Aug. to 15th Septr. |
| Chína ... | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Másh ... | Ditto. | Octr. and Novr. | Ditto. | Ditto. | None. |
| Wheat ... | October. | April and May. | 15th January to 15th February. | Novr. to Jan. | Any time during cold weather. |
| Barley ... | From 15th September to 7th Decr. | 15th March. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Gram .. | From 1st to 15th October. | April. | 15th November to 15th December. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Masur. ... | October. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |

Soils.

The following statement of soils in cultivated land is compiled from Mr. Cust's "Statistical Report of the Amritsar district, 1861:—

| Tahsil. | Yielding 2 Harvests. | Yielding one Harvest (Ek-fasli). | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Well land. | Light soil. | Hard clayey. | Soft clay and sand. | Sandy. | Total. |
| | Goráchahi. | Maira-baráni | Rohí. | Doshahí. | Tibba. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Amritsar ... | 66,951 | 170,143 | 5,183 | 2,538 | 30,096 | 274,911 |
| Taran Táran ... | 50,739 | 175,044 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 52,327 | 280,610 |
| Ajnála ... | 29,245 | 114,587 | 14,745 | ... | 4,424 | 163,001 |

Irrigation.

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report compiled in 1878. At that time 16 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 23 per cent. from wells, 3 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 58 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them :—

| Number of Wells. | Depth to water in feet. | | Cost in Rupees. | | Bullocks per Wheel or Bucket. | | Cost of Gear. | Acres irrigated per Wheel or Bucket. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | From. | To. | Masonry. | Without Masonry. | Number of Pairs. | Cost in Rupees. | | Spring. | Autumn. |
| 1,125 ... | ... | 20 | 175 | 5 to 10 | 4 | 160 | 45 | 8 | 6 |
| 2,000 ... | 20 | 30 | 250 | ... | 6 | 360 | 50 | 11 | 7 |
| 2,662 ... | 30 | 40 | 350 | ... | 8 | 560 | 60 | 13 | 8 |
| 2,750 ... | 40 | 60 | 400 | ... | 8 | 800 | 60 | 13 | 8 |

Of these wells only 20 were unbricked. In the Amritsar *tahsíl* the usual depth of water is from 30 to 40 feet, except in the highlands

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

on the banks of the Beás, where it rises to from 40 to 60 feet. In Taran Táran the ordinary depth is from 40 to 60 feet, except in the Bet, where it falls to some 12 or 13 feet. In the Ajnála *tahsíl* the ordinary depth is from 20 to 30 feet; but under 20 feet in the *sailáb* and *sakki* lands. The irrigation is wholly by Persian wheels.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsíl* of the district as returned in 1878-79.

Manure and rotation of crops.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops, as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 253) :—

"The following statement will show what proportion of the cultivated land is manured yearly, how much constantly, and how much occasionally :—

| | Constantly manured. | Occasionally manured. | Not manured. | Total. | Percentage of previous column, which bears two or more crops annually. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irrigated land ... | 41 | 20 | 39 | 100 | 27 per cent. |
| Unirrigated land ... | ...... | ...... | 100 | 100 | Nil. |

"The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured is from 100 to 450 maunds. On land occasionally manured the amount of manure per acre so given is from 20 to 90 maunds. The land is occasionally manured at an interval of two or three years.

"Some irrigated unmanured land is set apart for rice, which is grown every *kharíf*. On other irrigated unmanured lands, wheat or barley is grown every *rabi*, and the land is ploughed repeatedly during *kharíf*. On unirrigated land, after wheat, barley or gram, an autumn crop of *chari*, *moth*, *swánk*, or *másh* is grown, and then the land is allowed a year's rest. On irrigated manured land there is a succession of crops, thus :—

*Kharíf* ... Indian corn.
*Rabi* ... Barley, *sarson* or *senji*.
*Kharíf* ... Indian corn again, or sugarcane or cotton.

"After sugarcane the land would rest, and wheat be grown the following year ; after cotton a *kharíf* crop. Indian corn or sugarcane would follow."

Principal staples.

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. The staple products of the *rabi* or spring harvest are wheat, barley, and gram. Mustard, flax, lentils, safflower, and lucerne and other trefoils for fodder are also grown, together with poppy and tobacco in small quantities. For the autumn harvest (*kharíf*) cotton sugarcane, rice, Indian corn great millet (*jawár*) and pulses (*moth* and *másh*) are extensively grown, the pulses and *jawár* for

| Crop. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| Kangni ... ... | 5,454 | 4,878 |
| Chína ... ... | 7,428 | 6,542 |
| Mattar ... .. | ... | 110 |
| Másh (Urd) ... | 6,837 | 6,861 |
| Múng ... ... | 1,339 | 1,264 |
| Masur ... ... | 2,290 | 3,075 |
| Arhar ... ... | ... | 6 |
| Coriander ... ... | 37 | 25 |
| Chillies ... ... | 891 | 704 |
| Linseed ... ... | 798 | 340 |
| Mustard ... ... | 4,553 | 4,692 |
| Til ... ... | 2,304 | 1,592 |
| Tá a Míra ... | 1,940 | 1,683 |
| Hemp ... ... | 1,407 | 1,395 |
| Kasumbh ... ... | 17 | 11 |
| Other crops ... | 515 | 435 |

consumption by the people themselves, the others for sale in Amritsar. *Bájra* (spiked millet) is not cultivated in the district.

**Chapter IV, A.**

**Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.**

Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 20. The total consumption of food grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin.

| Grain. | Agriculturists. | Non-agriculturists. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... | 593,888 | 1,354,753 | 1,948,641 |
| Inferior grains | 943,233 | 1,354,753 | 2,297,986 |
| Pulses ... | 209,607 | 203,941 | 413,548 |
| Total ... | 1,746,728 | 2,913,447 | 4,660,175 |

The figures are based upon an estimated population of 832,750 souls. On the other hand the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that, while in a good year a surplus of some 864,000 maunds was available for storage or exportation to Hindustán and Sindh, in a bad year grain was imported from the country south of the Sutlej and from Sindh. In his Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner estimated the annual production of food grains at 6,460,000 maunds, and the annual consumption at 5,596,000 maunds.

Arboriculture and forests.

Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. There are two small forests in the district, both technically falling under the head of "reserved"; the Amritsar plantations with an area of three square miles, and the Gagriwál forest which only comprises one square mile. The following notes on the forests of the district have been kindly furnished by Col. Stenhouse and Mr. Lemarchand of the Forest Department:—

"In the Amritsar district there are only three forests with an aggregate area of 2,323 acres (3·64 square miles) under the control of the Lahore Forest Division. These are all reserved forests on *Bár* lands. The Nág and Sarai Amánat Khán forests (1,752 acres) are plantations which were commenced in 1867 and finished in 1873. Nág (412 acres) is situated 11 miles north of the Amritsar station and near the Pathánkot Railway line. It is now being cut down for coppice, the fuel being sold to the contractors of the Pathánkot Railway.

"Sarai Amánat Khán, 1,340 acres, situated in the Taran Táran *tahsíl*, nine miles south of the Khasa Railway station. The produce from this forest will probably be sold to the S. P. & D. Railway Company. Rakh Bhoru, 571 acres, is situated in the Amritsar *tahsíl*, about 11 or 12 miles south of the Amritsar Fort. A portion of the *rakh* (200 acres) is reserved as a grass preserve for the Military Department. The soil in all three forests is fairly good, Nág being the best. Grazing, is permitted in Sarai Amánat Khán and a part of Bhoru, Nág being closed for coppice. The trees in the plantations are *sissu*, mulberry, *tun*, *kikar*, *jand*, *phulai*, *sirris*, and a few Eucalyptus only in Nág. In Bhoru there are only *jand*, *karil* and *ber*."

**Chapter IV, B.**

**Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.**

Arboriculture and forests.

"The only forest in the Amritsar district within the Biás Forest Division is the Gagriwál *rakh*, which may be described as forming an irregular semicircle about a square mile in extent situated on the right or north high bank of the Biás river about six miles below the Biás Railway bridge. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay with layers or nodules of *kankar* embedded in it in places. The ground is much cut up by ravines leading down to the Biás river, which has carried away part of the *rakh* by erosion. The trees growing in the Gagriwál *rakh* are principally *pulah* (*Acacia modesta*), *karil* (*Capparis aphylla*) and *jhand* (*Prosopis spicigera*) interspersed with a few *kikar* (*Acacia Arabica*) on the high ground and *tali* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) in the ravines and *nálas*. The *rakh* is moderately well stocked with trees. There are a few acres of *kikar* plantation, but only a small portion has succeeded. The produce of this *rakh* will be sold for fuel when of good marketable size. This *rakh* was gazetted as a forest reserve in 1879. The grazing is leased annually or managed by departmental agency."

Live-stock.

Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned at different periods in the Administration Report. There is nothing special to note about the breeds indigenous to the district. Government, however, has paid considerable attention to horse-breeding in the district, and Amritsar forms an important centre for traffic in horses and cattle. Horse and mule-breeding operations were commenced in this district in December 1881. The people are now paying considerable attention to the breeding and rearing of the young stock, especially in the manner of feeding them. At present, there are five horse and four donkey stallions in the district. Of the former three are Norfolk Trotters and two are Arabs. They are distributed at the head-quarters of the three *tahsíls* and at Atári The total number of mares branded for horse-breeding is, up to the present time, 333, and for mule-breeding 179. It is too early to judge of the results or of the class of stock produced, but there is every reason to believe that the people thoroughly appreciate the advantage of the system. *Salútris* have been lately employed, and are paid from district funds; but their attention is devoted mostly to cattle disease; gelding operations are not in force. Two horse fairs are held annually just outside Amritsar City, in the Díwáli and Baisákhi festivals. They have been continuously held since the annexation of the country; no prizes are given for horses: statistics of the five years ending 1883 are given in the margin.

| Year. | Baisákhi Horse Fair. | | Díwáli Horse Fair. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. exhibited | No. sold. | No. exhibited | No. sold. |
| 1879 ... | 2,052 | 1,635 | 2,067 | 1,473 |
| 1880 ... | 2,031 | 1,628 | 2,025 | 1,619 |
| 1881 ... | 1,794 | 1,424 | 1,220 | 882 |
| 1882 ... | 1,842 | 1,679 | 1,905 | 1,691 |
| 1883 ... | 2,280 | 1,821 | 2,585 | 2,111 |

## SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Occupations of the people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881.

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**Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.**

Occupations of the people.

But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II, Chapter VIII of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 106 to 114 of Table XIIA, and in Table XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

| Population. | Towns. | Villages. |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural ... | 14,113 | 354,389 |
| Non-agricultural ... | 173,786 | 450,978 |
| Total ... | 187,899 | 705,367 |

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82, and Table No. XLVA gives similar figures for the manufactures of the municipality of Amritsar.

Shawl manufacture.

The most important among the numerous manufactures of Amritsar are those of *pashmína* or shawl-wool, and silk. The *pashm* or wool used in the first-named kind is imported from Thibet *viâ* Rámpur and Kashmír.

The trade declined during 1866, owing, among other causes, to the adulteration of the wool with a fine but inferior sort imported *viâ* Kábul from the province of Kirmán, whence the wool is known as *Un Kirmání*. The trade is said to be now reviving. The *pashmína* fabrics are either plain uni-coloured cloth called *alwán*, *malída*, &c., which are made up into cloaks and articles of European apparel either plain or embroidered with silk, or else are woven into shawls, the thread being previously dyed and wound off expressly for the purpose. The shawls in which the pattern is produced in the loom are the most valuable: in others the pattern is produced on a ground-work of plain-coloured *pashmína* by embroidery with the needle and fine *pashm* thread: such shawls are called *amlikár*, as opposed to the *kannikár* or loom-woven.

The manufacture of *pashmína* work was first introduced some 70 years ago about the time when Ranjít Singh was commencing to extend his rule over the whole Panjáb. It is almost exclusively conducted by Kashmíri Musalmáns. It is calculated that soon after the manufacture was instituted, there were about 300 shops established in Amritsar in which *pashmína* work was carried on, and that shawls, &c., to the value of Rs. 30,000 were manufactured yearly in the city. Besides what was manufactured in the city itself, *pashmína* work was imported from Kashmír to the extent of some two

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Shawl manufacture.

lakhs of rupees in value yearly, and from other parts of the hills to the value of about Rs. 20,000. Part of this was sold in Amritsar, and part exported to Hindustán and Haidarábád in the Dakhan. The chief mart in Hindustán for export seems to have been Lucknow. In the year 1833 A.D., owing to a great famine in Kashmír, there was a large influx of Kashmíris into Amritsar. Shortly before the annexation of the Panjáb, the number of shops established in Amritsar had increased to 2,000 and the value of the *pashmína* work turned out yearly was as much as four lakhs of rupees. Also *pashmína* manufactures to the value of six lakhs of rupees were imported yearly from Kashmír, and to two lakhs from Núrpur, Bassáoli, and other parts of the hills. Now there are 4,000 looms in Amritsar, each worked by at least two men, and the value of the *pashmína* work manufactured yearly is estimated at eight lakhs of rupees or £80,000. The manufacture, which requires the utmost skill and delicacy of manipulation, is learned by the workmen from the earliest childhood. Children are apprenticed (*shágird*) to master workmen, who after a time pay for their services, but usually to their relatives. The payment is made in advance, and if a *shágird* leaves his employer before his advances are worked off, the next employer is supposed to be responsible for the balance.

The export of *pashmína* work from Amritsar to Europe commenced about 40 years ago. The amount now exported yearly is estimated to be in value about 20 lakhs of rupees. This includes what is imported from Kashmír and other places for re-export. Of this, 16 lakhs' value is exported by European merchants settled in the Panjáb, and 4 lakhs' value by Native merchants.

The Amritsar long shawls of the first quality are sold at from Rs. 400 to 500 each; the same of the second, from Rs. 300 to 400; and of the third, from Rs. 200 to 300. Square shawls are sold, if of the first sort, from Rs. 250 to 300; of the second sort, from Rs. 175 to 250; and of the third sort, from Rs. 125 to 200. *Jámawárs*, a kind of shawl distinguished by always having a stripe, flowered or plain, as the prevailing pattern, and *rumáls* (square shawls), fetch from Rs. 25 to 50. The needle-work *rumáls* are sold from Rs. 15 to 75. Shawls of the finest quality are made of the Chángtháni wool, which is imported *viâ* Kúlu and Sabáthú, and is sold there at about Rs. 2 a *ser*. This *pashm* contains a large admixture of the coarser hair of the shawl goat, and requires to be cleansed before spinning. This operation is performed with much difficulty. The second sort of shawls are made from a mixture (half and half) of Chángtháni and Kirmání wools, and it is very difficult to detect the admixture. The shawls of the third class, *viz.*, *jámawár rumáls* with straight lines, and all other inferior sort of *pashminá* are made entirely from Kirmání wool. The price per *sér* of this wool is Rs. 1-10-0; and as it contains only a small quantity of coarse hair, the weavers have less trouble and more profit in using it.

The inferiority of Amritsar shawls to those of Kashmír has frequently been noticed, and is variously attributed to the air and climate of Kashmír, the quality of the water used in dyeing, &c. All these causes may to some extent be admitted. But the most prominent cause of the superiority of the Kashmír fabric is that the

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Shawl manufacture.

adulteration of the shawl wool with that of Kirmán is never practised. Indeed the Kirmání wool is not allowed to be brought into Kashmír. Another reason is that in Kashmír the process of removing the coarse hair from the *pashm*, and spinning, are much more carefully performed. On the other hand the scarlet colour of Amritsar is superior to that of Kashmír, the *lakh* dye used being cheaper, and therefore less adulterated. The Amritsar blue and green are said to be also finer than the corresponding colours in Kashmír. Whatever may be accepted as the true causes of the difference, there can be no doubt the real Kashmír shawls invariably command a higher price in the market than the Amritsar fabrics.

Silk manufacture.

The manufacture of silk piece-goods is largely carried on, though the quality has greatly deteriorated since the days of Sikh rule. This is owing to the present demand being for cheaper and commoner fabrics, and the broad and thick fabric demanded in former days for the dress of Sikh courtiers is now in little favour. Native silk is not appreciated by its glossy and glittering texture as in Europe, but is chiefly valued when made of great thickness and breadth. The manufacture spread from the neighbouring city of Lahore. The kinds now made are almost exclusively plain silk (*daryái*), striped silk (*gulbadan*), and silk shot or varied with a cross thread of another colour called *dhúpchán*. Raw silk is largely dyed at Amritsar, and exported to Lahore and other seats of manufacture.

Minor industries.

A small manufacture of acids and chemicals, such as sulphate of copper (*nila thotiya*) is carried on. Soap is rather largely made for export to Kángra and the north. Gold and silver-thread, ribbon, spangles, &c., for embroidery is manufactured under the names of *ghota kinára, sulma, kalábatún*, &c. Embroidery in gold-thread and silk is also carried on. Ivory carving is practised with considerable success, but is chiefly confined to combs, paper-knives, card-cases and toys; though inferior to the work of China and of other parts of India, the design and execution, considering the very rude tools employed, are far from despicable. The common manufactures of country cloth, pottery, &c., need no especial remark, as they are universal, and not more characteristic of Amritsar than of any other town or city in the Panjáb.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

Architecture and decoration.

"It has been remarked in the notice of the history of this district that the Sikh temple buildings are small, not of a high order of architecture, and are overlaid with a plating of gilt copper and beautifully decorated internally. A close examination shows that, while the Sikhs displayed no great originality in their architecture and were content to borrow the inspiration as well as frequently to plunder the actual materials of Musalmán buildings, they had made some progress towards the development of a style of art which might have presented some interesting features. There is more in fact in the Sikh treatment of Muhammadan architecture than strikes an ordinary eye; for like the Jain adaptations of similar elements, it promised to lead through a natural sequence of growth to new and probably attractive forms. Mr. Fergusson says of the Amritsar golden temple or Darbar Sahib that

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Architecture and decoration.

'it is useful as exemplifying one of the forms which Hindu temple architecture assumed in the 19th century, and where for the present we must leave it. The Jains and Hindus may yet do great things in it, if they can escape the influence of European imitation; but now that the sovereignty has passed from the Sikhs, we cannot expect their priests or people to indulge in a magnificence their religion does not countenance or encourage.'

"Very few religious officially countenance or encourage magnificence; they usually, indeed, begin by denouncing it; but as their professors grow rich and prosperous they almost invariably lapse into decorative pomp. Not only is the upper storey of the Darbar Sahib sheathed in plates of richly embossed and heavily gilded beaten work in copper, but the lower storey is encased in a panelling or wainscot of slabs of marble inlaid with cornelion, mother-of-pearl, serpentine, lapis-lazuli, and other stones resembling in technique the work on the Agra Mumtaz Mahal, but marked by some notable differences of artistic treatment. The Sikhs are really as fond of decoration as other Hindus, and they continue to spend large sums of money on beautifying their temple. Wealthy members of other castes are permitted (and find it good policy) to present contributions in the form of inlaid marble slabs or copper plates with which parts of the interior, formerly painted in fresco merely, are now being covered. The spirit of catholicity and tolerance which practically obtains in the matter of religious benefactions might surprise those who are accustomed to look on the caste system as absolutely and in all respects shutting off each division from the rest.

"The general supervision of the temple is in the hands of a leading elder, at present, (1884,) Rai Kalyán Singh, under whom is a large staff of servitors, including certain craftsmen. Attached to the foundation is a workshop, where marble masonry is constantly being wrought for the repair of the shrine. The workmen are Sikhs, and they have the peculiarly leisurely way of addressing themselves to labour which everywhere distinguishes those who take the daily wage of a wealthy corporation. The great difference between their work and the similar *pietra dura* of Agra lies in the introduction of living forms, as fishes, birds, and animals: sometimes the figure of a devotee to whose beard is cleverly given a naturalistic air by its being formed of a piece of veined agate is introduced. The designs, too, though over suave and flowing in line like all modern Indian work, are less Italian in character than those of Agra, and are marked by that local character of all Sikh ornament, which is much easier to recognise than to describe. It is notable that no attempt has been made to apply the marble inlay to the modern drawing-room uses by which alone the Agra inlayers of to-day manage to pick up a living. No card-trays with jasper butterflies or inkstands with wreaths of vine foliage are offered to the public in Amritsar; and the existence of the industry is unknown to many of the residents.

Work in Metals.

The embossed copper work is wrought independently of the temple by *chhateras* or chasers, who, like others of their craft, also work in silver on occasion. The doors of the central building in which the Adi Granth is kept during the day are sheathed in silver, and are good specimens of this interesting and beautiful art.

"The Sikhs have a tradition that, at the consultations held before beginning the golden temple, it was proposed to make the building gorgeous with pearls, jewels and gold, but that for fear of robbery plates of gilded metal and slabs of inlaid marble were eventually adopted. The metal plates were evidently suggested by the temples of Benares, to one

Work in Metals.

of which, that of Bisheshwar, Maharaja Ranjít Singh contributed gilded coverings for the domes. The temple at Patna, the birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh, it may be noted, was in great part built by his liberality, and it is kept in repair by Punjáb Sikhs to this day.

"The beaten metal work is relatively cheap, a large copper panel about 2 feet 6 inches square, covered with foliage in relief of excellent execution, costing Rs. 24. It is obvious there are many decorative purposes to which, if our public and private buildings were not so painfully poverty stricken, this art could be applied. Recently a copy of one side of the large door leading from the Akhalbunga to the temple has been executed for the South Kensington Museum. The side that is turned to the wall, however, is even more interesting than that selected for reproduction, being a very curious and admirable piece of ivory inlay. Very few of the visitors to the temple are aware of the existence of this inlay, and it is possibly owing to the accident of this being usually turned to the wall and out of sight, that ivory inlay does not form one of the artistic industries so curiously kept alive by Sikh piety. Fresco painting also forms part of the decoration of the interior of the temple, and it seems to be restored more frequently than is necessary. The work of to-day is inferior as decoration to that originally wrought. Flowers, especially roses, are treated in a naturalistic manner, and crowded masses of detail in painfully brilliant colours replace the simpler and more ornamental forms of early work.

Wood carving.

"The city of Amritsar contains some good specimens of architectural wood-carving; and, although there cannot be said to be a large trade, the carvers and carpenters of the town turn out some excellent work. The town is claimed indeed by the craft as the head-quarters of the wood-carver's art in the Province. Whether this is true may be questioned; but it is certain that some of the best pieces, such as carved doors, &c., contributed to the Punjab Exhibition, 1881-82, came from Amritsar.

Metal-wares.

"Brass-ware is wrought in considerable quantities and exported. There are two distinct schools of metal work in the city, one producing the usual brass and copper ware of the plains, and the other the tinned and chased copper peculiar to Kashmir, which is made for the use of the large colony of Kashmiris by their compatriots. Of the first there is not much to be said.

"Brass casting is well done, but the work is not ornamented to such an extent as at Rewari or Jagadhri. A few grotesque figures and objects used in Hindu worship are produced, but they are, like all Punjáb figure work in metal, much inferior to that of Southern India.

"The type of the Kashmir work is a large copper Samovar with a perforated base admitting air to a charcoal stove which occupies the centre of the vessel. This form is of course an importation. Salvers or *thalis* are also made in copper, which is tinned and enriched by concentric bands of ornament cut through the tin into the copper ground. When new, the effect of the red lines on the dull white ground is not unpleasing.

"Zinc ornaments for use by the poorest classes are rudely cast, and in some streets the whole of the moulder's operations are carried on in the open air. It is noticeable that the patterns are inferior to those made in Central India and in parts of the Bombay Presidency, where this cheap material is largely used, and where flexible chains with interwoven links are cast at one operation.

"Large quantities of mock jewelry are turned out. Brass, coloured glass, mock pearls, tinsel and gilt wire with coloured beads are the raw material, which is combined with surprising skill. These articles are sold at fairs and also in large numbers in the *bazars* of all towns, and considering

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their gorgeous appearance when new they may be fairly considered cheap.

"At Jandiála, in this district, brass-ware is made for exportation, and the town also has a name for *ekka* wheels.

Ivory.

"The ivory carving of Amritsar probably began with the comb trade. Combs are necessary to Sikhs and form a permanent portion of their attire. Box wood is used in large quantities. and cheaper woods are also employed; but the best comb is made of ivory, decorated with geometric patterns in open work like delicate ivory lace. Paper knives, and the long parting comb of the European toilet are also made. Occasionally sets of chessmen and similar small articles are carved, but they are comparatively rare.

Iron.

"The blacksmith's craft, generally backward, is not much more advanced here than elsewhere. The *dol*, a bowl-shaped bucket resembling those attached to mediæval wells in France, is neatly made in rivetted sheet iron in some numbers, and it is curious that notwithstanding the very cheap rate at which English nails are imported, it should still pay the local smiths to make large quantities of nails.

"The fact is European ingenuity is directed towards making the nail as unobtrusive as possible, while the native carpenter prefers to show it.

"A long and slender nail with a large clout head is his favourite form, and it is driven without mercy through the most delicate carving. Most native doors and windows are disfigured by this nail head, which stains the surrounding surface, and tells among the carving as a large black blot. Hill iron was formerly much used, and it is still spoken of as Suket Mandi iron. It is preferred for its softness and malleability by some smiths, but English iron is driving it out of the market.

Woollen goods.

The manufacture of *pashmina* or shawl wool into cloths of various textures and qualities, which is the leading trade of Amritsar, has been already noticed at some length. Opinion differ as to the prosperity or decadence of the shawl trade. But it must be a long time before the habit of shawl wearing common among the upper classes of native dies out entirely; and although the European demand is variable, and foreign looms are quick to imitate Indian fabrics, the Amritsar dealers have displayed a facility in following changes of fashion which is very unusual among oriental products. The peculiarly soft and silky character of *pashmina* fabrics, even when the material is largely mixed with inferior wool, is unimitable by European power looms. A beautiful texture of fine shawl cloth, composed of equal parts of silk and *pashmina* is now made. The fabric is lustrous and exquisitely soft, and is woven in self-colours. Modern taste inclines to plain surfaces, and the numerous sub-divisions of the trade dependent on the old style of coloured work such as dyers, embroiderers, *rafúgars*, &c., have undoubtedly suffered a good deal from the changing fashion.

Carpeting.

"The introduction of carpet-weaving promises to fill up to some extent the gap created by the falling off in the demand for elaborate shawls. The most important establishment employs about 300 persons who work on fifty looms. The greater part of these are boys, apprentices or *shágirds*, who are learning the trade. There are also several other smaller manufacturers. The Amritsar carpet, so far as can be judged from the products of the first years, promises to have a distinctive character. The designs are mostly made by Kashmiris, and are based on shawl pattern motives. The colouring is very dark, sometimes rich, but inclining to gloom. The texture is much lighter than that turned out by the Jails, and the carpets are softer and more pliant, but there is no reason to doubt their wearing qualities. In this respect they resemble, as might be expected, the carpets of Kashmír which are still softer and looser. Nearly all are sent to London

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or New York, and they appear to be unknown among Anglo-Indians. The Central Asian fabrics known in the market as *khoten* carpets are frequently brought into Amritsar. Many of these are admirable in colour and design and marked by an almost Chinese character. They have not, however, been used as models for imitation. A large number of Amritsar carpets were shown at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

Silk.

"The silk trade of Amritsar is large and varied in detail. Raw silk is imported from several sources, but chiefly from Bokhara, *viâ*. Kábul. None of the raw material, however, produced in the neighbouring district of Gurdáspur, all of which is sent to be worked up in England, is used at Amritsar. Large quantities are dyed and used in *phulkaris*, which are now a trade product of the place. The silk and gold belts and edgings absorb some, and there is a considerable production of woven silk.

"Silk embroidery on woollen or *pashmina* fabrics is apparently not now so much in favour with Europeans as formerly. There is no production of mixed silk and cotton goods as at Múltan, &c."

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district, though the total value of the imports and exports of the municipality of Amritsar for the last few years will be found in Chapter VI.

The chief products of the district are food-grains, cotton, oil-seeds, fruits and vegetables. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 37. The trade of the district generally is so nearly coincident with that of its central emporium Amritsar city, that no separate discussion of it would be useful. Besides the city, whose trade is described in the following pages, the only trade centre worthy of notice is the town of Jandiála, which is known for its manufacture of brass and copper vessels, in which it has a brisk export trade. There is some export trade in *phulkárís* and coarse cotton cloth manufactured in the villages.

Trade of Amritsar city.

The trade of Amritsar is the largest and most flourishing of any city in the Panjáb. The value of the annual imports is estimated at two crores of rupees, or £2,000,000 sterling, and the exports amount to about one and a half crores. The extent of commerce is shown in Chapter VI, and is also indicated by the amount realized from the octroi or *chungí* tax, an *ad valorem* duty of 1½ per cent. on imports for local consumption, or re-exportation, either in the same or a different form. The table on the next page, exhibiting the increase of the octroi duties since they were first levied in September 1850, will show at a glance what progress the trade of Amritsar has made since the annexation of the Panjáb. In some years, the duties have been realized under direct management by the district authorities; in other years they have been farmed out. Tables of imports and exports are given in Chapter VI.

The trade is carried on with Bokhára, Kábul, Kashmír, Calcutta, Bombay, Sind, Rájpútána, the North-West Provinces, and all the principal marts in the territories under the Panjáb Government. The extent of the trade with Bokhára is remarkable, considering its remoteness, and that it is all carried by beasts of burden. The import of raw silk is estimated at 25 lakhs per annum, of silk cloth at two lakhs, and of gold and other metals at ten lakhs, while the

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Trade of Amritsar city.

*Table showing increase in octroi duty since annexation.*

| Year. | Percentage of duty. | Amount realized. |
|---|---|---|
| September 1850—August 1851 ... | ½ per cent. ... | Rs. 40,990 |
| Do. 1851— Do. 1852 ... | Do. ... | " 43.000 |
| Do. 1852— Do. 1853 ... | Do. ... | 47,800 |
| Do. 1853— April 1854 (8 months) ... | Do. ... | " 32,000 |
| 1854—55 ... | Do. ... | " 50,000 |
| 1855—56 ... | Do. ... | " 53,000 |
| 1156—57 ... | ¾ Do. ... | " 72,000 |
| 1857—58 ... | Do. ... | " 77.545 |
| 1858—59 ... | Do. ... | " 82,613 |
| May 1859—October 1859 (6 months) ... | Do. ... | " 47,735 |
| November 1859—October 1860 ... | 1 Do. ... | " 98,689 |
| 1860—61 ... | Do. ... | " 114,323 |
| 1861—62 ... | Do. ... | " 116.994 |
| 1862—63 ... | 1¼ Do. ... | " 140,484 |
| November 1863—March 1864 (5 months) ... | Do. .. | " 66,523 |
| April 1864—April 1865 (13 months) ... | 1½ Do. ... | " 200,000 |
| 1865—66 ... | Do. ... | " 177,762 |
| 1866—67 ... | Do. ... | " 180.717 |
| 1867—68 ... | Do. ... | " 201.685 |
| 1868—69 ... | Do. ... | " 212,230 |
| 1869—70 ... | Do. ... | " 217,212 |
| 1870—71 ... | Do. ... | " 170.971 |
| 1871—72 ... | Do. ... | " 198,008 |
| 1872—73 ... | Various ... | " 210.000 |
| 1873—74 ... | Do. ... | " 163,000 |
| 1874—75 ... | Do. ... | " 279,071 |
| 1875—76 ... | Do. ... | " 258,322 |
| 1876—77 ... | Do. ... | " 276,702 |
| 1877—78 ... | Do. ... | " 272,078 |
| 1878—79 ... | Do. ... | " 249,966 |
| 1879—80 ... | Do. ... | " 247,501 |
| 1880—81 ... | Do. ... | " 263,732 |
| 1881—82 ... | Do. ... | " 225,034 |
| 1882—83 ... | Do. ... | " 261,933 |

export of piece-goods is about 30 lakhs, and that of China and hill teas and other articles, about ten lakhs.

The principal articles of *import* are :—

*Grain, pulses, sugar, oil*, for local consumption and re-export to Fírozpur, Multán, Sakkar, and Karáchi.

*Salt* from Pind Dádan Khán ( the local mart for the Salt-Range mines).

*Tobacco* from the Panjáb and North-West Provinces, for local consumption and re-export to the hills.

*Cotton, raw and manufactured, in the country*, for local consumption and re-export.

*English piece-goods and thread*, from Calcutta and Bombay, for the local market, and export to Kashmír, Pesháwar and the North-West Frontier.

*Pashmína-goods, shawls*, &c. from Kashmír and Núrpur, for export *viâ* Calcutta and Bombay.

*Pashm* (shawl wool).—Tibet *viâ* Kashmír and Rámpur on the Sutlej, for local use in manufacture.

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Trade of Amritsar city.

*Silk, raw and manufactured*, from Bokhára and Calcutta, for re-export and local manufacture.

*Broad cloth*, from Bombay and Calcutta, for local consumption and re-export.

*Blankets*, from Kasúr (Lahore district) and Gujránwála, for the local market.

*Glass, Earthenware, English Leather, Saddlery, Cutlery and Miscellanies*, from Calcutta and Bombay, for the local market and re-export to the north and north-west.

*Metals and Hardware*, from Bombay and Calcutta, and hill iron from Suket, &c. Metals also come from the North-West Provinces.

*Tea*, from Calcutta and from China overland, in small quantities. Hill tea is but little appreciated in the native market.

*Dye Stuffs, Madder, Cochineal, Saffron, Alum*, &c., from Multán, Kashmír, and many sorts from Calcutta and Bombay, for local consumption in silk and wool dyeing, for the manufactories, and for re-export.

*Country paper* from Siálkot, Lahore and Kotla.

*Drugs and Groceries*, from Kábul, Calcutta, Bombay, the hills, &c., for local consumption and re-export

*Horses*, from the hills, Ráwalpindi, &c., for export, principally eastward.

*Camels*, from Lahore, Montgomery, &c., for export to the hills, Pesháwar, and Jalandhar.

*Cattle*, from Cis-Sutlej, and from Lahore and Montgomery, &c., for export to the hills, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, &c.

*Hides and Leather*, for the local maket and for re-export to Calcutta, Bombay and the hills.

Charcoal, firewood, fodder and *tát*, a course gunny cloth, may be also added to the list.

Trade of the district.

The trade of the district centres in the city of Amritsar, besides which the only town having any pretensions to commercial importance is Jandiála.

The following memorandum drawn up by the Deputy Commissioner gives a brief sketch of the trade of the district, as distinct from that of the city :—

"The chief products of the district are grains and pulses, sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds, fruit and vegetables.

"*Grain and Pulses*.—The principal grains are wheat, *jawár*, maize, rice and barley ; wheat in particular is largely grown in the Amritsar and Batála *tahsils*,* and from the latter is not only supplied to the Amritsar market, but exported direct to Multán and Sakkar by boats from Derá Bába Nának. Pulses are largely exported from the Taran Táran *tahsil*, while they are imported into that of Batála, which also imports rice from the hills.

"*Sugarcane* is grown to a great extent in the Batála *tahsíl*,* and less extensively in that of Amritsar and in the north-east half of the Ajnála *tahsíl*. It is exported in large quantities from Derá Bába Nának to Multán and Sakkar.

* At the time this was written Batála formed part of this district. It is now in Gurdáspur.

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Trade of the district.

"*Cotton.*—The cultivation of cotton has greatly increased in consequence of the high prices which followed the late American war. The export of raw cotton is now, however, much less than it has been during the last few years. It is manufactured into a coarse cloth in the villages throughout the district, and a peculiar description of this cloth, known as *susi*, is largely exported. Of this about one-eighth is disposed of locally nearly one-third sent to Amritsar, and the remainder exported in all, directions, going to Jammu, Multán, Ludhiána, Patiála, &c. This cloth is dyed black.

"*Oil-seeds.*—The oil seeds of this district are the *til* or *sarson*, linseed and mustard. Mustard seed is exported to a considerable extent from the Taran Táran *tahsíl*, while it is imported into that of Batála from Fírozpur, &c.

"*Fruits and vegetables* are grown principally for the Amritsar market.

"*Paper* is exported from the Ajnála *tahsíl*; the Saurián paper there produced is noted.

"*Wool.*—The Kashmír *pashm* is sent from Amritsar to Batála* and Majítha, where the less expensive *pashmina* goods, such as *dasya* (fringes), *hashya* (borders), and *chadars* (sheets), are manufactured to some extent, and re-exported to Amritsar. This manufacture however is not extensively carried on out of Amritsar itself. In Batála it gives employment to 20 looms.

"*Ghi* is not produced in sufficient quantity to meet the local demand. There is a considerable import from the Jammu hills, and those near Dalhousie on the one hand, and from Lahore and Montgomery on the other.

"*Opium* is grown to some extent for local consumption in the form of *post* or poppy heads, but the pure drug is imported from the districts bordering on the Jumna.

"*Brass and copper vessels* are extensively made in Jandiála, and sold in Amritsar.

"The imports of the district have been already noticed in connection with the trade of Amritsar city, through which they for the most part come. The district, however, imports grain and cotton from the Gurdáspur district; wood, charcoal, lime, *ghi*, hemp, ginger, and other products from the hills; and sugar from Hoshiárpur. The minor marts of the district are those of Derá Bába Nának, Jandiála, Rám Dás and Majítha, Taran Táran, Srí Gobindpur and Bairowál. At all of these, except Derá Bába Nának, the trade is chiefly in the produce of the district, and in articles procured from Amritsar for local consumption. Srí Gobindpur and Bairowál have also a river trade, though much less extensive than that of Derá Bába Nának."

Prices, wages, rent-rates interest.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bazaar* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI, but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

| Period. | Sale. Rs. As | Mortgage. Rs. As. |
|---|---|---|
| 1868-69 to 1873-74 ... | 32 9 | 19 4 |
| 1874-75 to 1877-78 ... | 32 2 | 24 13 |
| 1878-79 to 1881-82 ... | 40 10 | 28 13 |

* At the time this was written Batála formed part of this district. It is now in Gurdáspur.

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**Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.**

Weights and measures.

The local unit of area is the *ghumáó*, which is equal to 4,033⅓ square yards. The *bigha* is half a *ghumáó*. The measure used for land measurement is the *karm* equal to five feet, and the *jarib* or chain equal to ten *karms*. Besides the standard English yard, traders in the Amritsar city use the following measures, *i.e.* a yard of 40½ inches for country *pashmína*, and a yard of 39 inches for real *pashmína*. For measuring timber and buildings a yard of 32 inches is commonly used.

Besides the standard weights, another weight commonly used in the district is a *seer* of 32 *tolas*; the general custom in weighing sugar, coffee, brass and cloves in the Amritsar city is to use a maund of 38 *seers* instead of the 40 standard *seers;* and in weighing out quicksilver and *shingraff* a maund of 42 *seers* is used. Again in weighing tea the weight used for a maund is 50 *seers*. The dealers in *pashmína* dye, called *kiram*, reckon 107 *seers* to a maund. Silk is weighed out at 48 *seers* to the maund. Cardamum and resin *(monakka)* are weighed at the rate of 42½ *seers* to the maund.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Administration Report for 1878-7`, while Table XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table XIX shows the area taken up by Government for communications in the district.

| Communications. | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Navigable rivers ... | 41 |
| Railway ... ... | 61 |
| Metalled roads ... | 76 |
| Unmetalled roads ... | 288 |

Rivers.

The rivers Rávi and Biás form the north-western and south-eastern boundaries of the district. The latter is only navigable for country craft throughout the year. Owing to the body of water taken from the Rávi for the Bári Doáb Canal, it is almost dry during the winter months, and consequently generally fordable. The mooring places and ferries, and the distance between them, are shown below, following the downward course of each river :—

| Rivers. | Station. | Distance in miles. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rávi ... | Jassar ... ... | ... | Ferry and mooring place. |
| | Kassowál ... | 3 | " " |
| | Phúlpurá ... | 3 | " " |
| | Dand ... ... | 3 | " " |
| | Bhainian ... | 6 | " " |
| | Daíwala ... ... | 4 | " " |
| | Mirowal ... ... | 2 | " " |
| | Ladhah ... ... | 2 | " " |
| | Bhindi ... ... | 4 | " " |
| | Vera ... ... | 4 | " " |
| | Kakkar ... ... | 4 | Bridge-of-boats and Ferry place. |
| Biás ... | Miáni ... ... | ... | Ferry and mooring place. |
| | Wazir Bhular ... | 6 | " " and Railway bridge. |
| | Gagriwál ... | 6 | Ferry and mooring place. |
| | Vairowál ... | 6 | " " |
| | Miáni ... ... | 5 | " " |
| | Johál ... ... | 5 | " " |
| | Mundá ... ... | 2 | " " |
| | Ghorká ... ... | 4 | " " |
| | Karmonwálá ... | 3 | " " |

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Railway.

Roads.

Post offices.

Telegraphs.

The Sind, Punjáb and Delhi Railway from Delhi to Lahore and Multán runs through the district, with stations at East Biás, Butári seven miles, Jandiála nine miles, Amritsar ten miles, Khása seven miles, and Atári nine miles. A line of railway was opened from Amritsar to Dínanagar in the Gurdáspur district on the 1st January 1884. There are three stations in the Amritsar district, Varika, Kathunangal, and Jainthpúr.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district together with the halting-places on them, and the accommodation for travellers to be found at each :—

| Route. | Halting-place. | Distance in miles. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore to Jalandhar ... | Gerindah ... | ... | Encamping-ground. Harcharn Dass' Sarái and a road bungalow 3 miles off at Atari. |
| | Amritsar ... | 12 | Encamping-ground, hotel and dák bungalow. |
| | Jandiála ... | 11 | Do. Do. and sarái rest-house. |
| | Rayah ... | 12 | Do. Do. Canal Chauki. |
| Amritsar to Gurdáspur ... | Kathú Nangal | 12 | Railway Station, encamping-ground and sarái rest-house. |
| Amritsar to Firozpur ... | Chabbál ... | 11 | Encamping-ground and rest-house. |
| Amritsar to Zirá and Farídkot. | Tarn Táran ... | 13 | Encamping-ground and sarái rest-house. |
| | Sarháli ... | 14 | Do. do. do. |
| Amritsar to Gujránwálá. | Lopoki ... | 12 | Encamping-ground and sarái rest-house. |
| Amritsar to Siálkot. | Rájá Sánsi ... | 7 | Encamping-ground. |
| | Ajnála ... | 9 | Encamping-ground and sarái rest-house. |

There are also unmetalled roads from Amritsar to Nawapind and Saidoke towards Fattehgarh and Srígobindpur in the Gurdáspur district ; the former 16 miles and the latter 24 miles ; and from Amritsar to Majíthia 10 miles.

The dâk bungalow at Amritsar is completely furnished and provided with servants. The *sarái* rest-houses have furniture and crockery, but no servants. The road and canal bungalows have furniture only. A dâk carriage and mail van run to Patháukot on the Dalhousie road, and Byrámji and Badri Dás of Amritsar have each a bullock train to the same town.

There is an Imperial Post Office at Amritsar, and District Post Offices at Ajnála, Atári, Biás, Chabbál, Dháriwál, Fattehgarh, Jandiála, Kathú-Nangal, Lopoke, Majítha, Rája Sánsi, Ramdás, Sarháli, Sárai Amánat Khán, Sattiála, Taran Táran, and Vairowál. All are savings banks and money order offices.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station, and an Imperial Telegraph connects Amritsar with all stations and cities to which the wire has been extended. There is also a line of telegraph from Amritsar to Dalhousie.

# CHAPTER V.

## ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Executive and Judicial.

The Amritsar district is under the control of the Commissioner f Amritsar, who is assisted by an Additional Commissioner stationd at Jalandhar. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district onsists of the Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, Judge of the Small Cause Court, an Assistant, and three xtra Assistant Commissioners. Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldár* assisted by a *Naib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are four Munsiffs in the district; three have jurisdiction within the three *tahsíls* respectively, and the jurisdiction of the fourth ncludes the whole district, and he sits at the sadr. The statistics of vil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table o. XXIX.

| *Tahsil.* | *Kanungos. Naibs.* | *Patwaris and Assistants.* |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar ... | 2 | 118 |
| Tarn Táran ... | 2 | 81 |
| Ajnála ... | 2 | 75 |

Criminal, Police, and Jails.

The executive staff of the district is assisted by a Bench of Ionorary Magistrates in the city and Sardár Ajít Singh of Atári. he former take up such of the cases of the city as come within eir competency as second class Magistrates, and the latter with first ass powers deals with the entire criminal work of a circle of 179 llages, 70 of which are in the Taran Táran and 109 in the Ajnála *argana*h.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and one Assistant, and the municipal police more directly by a City Superintendent. The strength of the force is given in the margin. The police at the several stations is supplemented by 1,149 village watchmen, who are posted in proportion to the size and population of each village, small villages close together having only one *chaukidár* and large villages two or three or even more. The prevailing rule, however, for every ordinary village to have one *chaukidár*. These *chaukidárs* not receive any fixed rate of pay; the majority get a monthly lowance of Rs. 3. In poor and thinly populated villages some e paid at a lower rate and some merely in grain at each harvest.

| Class of Police. | Total strength. | *Distribution.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Standing Guards. | Protection and Detection. |
| District Imperial | 401 | 65 | 338 |
| Cantonment ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Municipal ... | 496 | ... | 496 |

The *thánás* or principal police jurisdictions and the *chaukís* or olice outposts are distributed as follows:—

*Tahsíl Amritsar*. *Thánás:* Amritsar, Jandiála, Kathunangal. *hauki*: Wazir Bhullar.

*Tahsíl Taran Táran*. *Thánás:* Taran Táran, Sirháli. Grinah. *Chauki*: Vairowál.

*Tahsíl Ajnála*. *Thánás*: Ajnála, Lopoke.

Road posts exist on the Grand Trunk Road at Kángrah, hatánia, Mallian, Muchal, and Chapanáli. There is a cattle-

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Administration and Finance.

pound at each *thána*. The district lies within the Lahore Police Circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Lahore.

The district jail at head-quarters contains accommodation for 414 male and 16 female prisoners.

The Criminal Tribes Act is not in force in this district. The Pakhíwáras of Siálkot and Fírozpur frequently come over to commit thefts; they are notorious thieves.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV, and XXXIII give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License-tax, and Stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Amritsar, Taran Táran, and Ajnála; but a great deal of illicit distillation is reported to be carried on, especially among the Sikh Jats in Tarn Táran *tahsíl*. The cultivation of poppy is allowed in this district, and 110 acres of land were under poppy cultivation during the year 1882-83, but only about three maunds of opium are reported to have been extracted therefrom, There is no *bhang* produced in this district, but an active trade is carried on here in *charas*.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from District Funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 32 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leadingmen of the various *tahsíls*, together with all the Assistants and the Extra Assistant Commissioners, the *tahsíldárs* in the district, and the Civil Surgeon, the Civil Works, Provincial Division, Executive Engineer, and the District Inspector of Schools as *ex-officio* members and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown in the margin.

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pounds .. | 3,703 | 2,983 | 3.139 | 3,312 | 2,641 |
| Ferries .. | 7,042 | 9,377 | 5,914 | 8,748 | 6,080 |
| Staging Bungalow | 9[illegible]3 | 8[illegible]1 | 855 | 735 | 1,170 |
| Encamping-grounds | 367 | 476 | 455 | 365 | 445 |
| Nazúl ... | 8,683 | 11,833 | 16.038 | 12,910 | 18,605 |

The ferries, bungalows, and encamping grounds have already been noticed at pages 29-30 and the cattle-pounds above. The *nazúl* income is derived chiefly from the rents of houses and lands in Amritsar city, which were acquired on conquest.

Settlements.

A Summary Settlement was effected in 1849-50, based upon the recorded appraisements of produce under Sikh rule. This, though decidedly not erring on the side of leniency, was pronounced by Mr. Davies, who conducted the first revised Settlement, to have worked thoroughly well. It was, however, reduced 10 or 15 per cent. during the period of its currency. The proceedings of the revised Settlement under Mr. Davies were set on foot in 1850, and were brought to a close in 1854; and received sanction in August 1856, for a period of

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Administration and Finance.

Settlements.

ten years from the declaration of the demand. Its results as compared with those of the Summary Settlement were as follows :—

| Tahsíl. | Summary assessment. | Revised assessment. | Rate of revised assessment per acre on cultivation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. As. P. |
| Amritsar ... ... | 3,49,277 | 3,36,700 | 1 15 10 |
| Saurián (Ajnála) ... | 3,13,213 | 2,73,150 | 2 5 9 |
| Tarn Táran ... | 1,99,815 | 2,05,736 | 1 1 0 |

This represented a decrease of 5 per cent. below the summary assessment.

A second revision was commenced under the orders of Mr. E. A. Prinsep in February 1863, and brought to a close in January 1866. The operations were never reported, so that no information can be given concerning them. After considerable correspondence the term of this Settlement was fixed for twenty years.

Current Settlement.

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of twenty years from 1865. The result of the Settlement was to assess the fixed land revenue of the district at Rs. 9,60,178, being an increase of Rs. 31,054 on the preceding demand. The present fixed land revenue demand is Rs. 9,61,414, the increase being due to resumption of assignments and progressive *jama*.

The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Rs. 1-5-2 on cultivated, Rs. 1-2-9 on culturable, and Rs. 1-0-1 on total area. The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV, while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last fourteen years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement :—Table No. XXXI—Balances, remissions, and *takavi* advances. Table No. XXXII—Sales and mortgages of land. Table Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA—Registration.

Statistics of land revenue.

| Source of revenue. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus warrant *talabanah* ... | 490 | 745 |
| Fisheries ... ... | 46 | 42 |
| Revenue fines and forfeitures | 270 | 71 |
| Fees ... ... ... | 766 | 799 |

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin.

Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tahsíl* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal assignments, some of which have already been noticed in Chapter III, are Sardár Bakshísh Singh, Rs. 27,600; Rája Sahib Dyál, Rs. 5,180; Sardár Dyál Singh, Rs. 6,000; Sardár Umráo Singh, Rs. 5,000; Sardár Lál Singh, Rs. 15,000; Sardár Thákar Singh, Rs. 5,565; Sardár Parláh Singh, Rs. 2,142; Mohant Brahm Búta, Rs. 6,975; Sardár Ajít Singh, Rs. 7,500; Káhín Singh, Rs. 1,140.

**Chapter V.**

**Administration and Finance.**

Government lands, forests, &c.

Education.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Governmen estates; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquire by Government for public purposes. The *nazúl* property has alread been noticed at page 52.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government an aided, high, middle, and primary schools of the district. The tw high schools are at Amritsar, one Government, and one aided unde the management of the Church of England Mission. Both the schools have a number of branches scattered in different parts of th city. There are middle schools for boys at Tarn Táran, Fatahábád and Vairowál in the Taran Táran *tahsíl*, the first of which is Anglo-vernacular; at Batála and Majíthá (Anglo-vernacular aided unde the Church Council of Amritsar) in the Amritsar *tahsíl*; and at Ajnála and Rámdás in the Ajnála *tahsíl*.

The primary schools are—*Tarn Táran tahsíl*:—Attári, Neshtá, Chícha, Dhand, Gandiwind, Sohl, Padri, Panjwar Chabhal, Palasaúr, Pandorí Takht Mal, Tharú, Lauhká, Sirháli, Naushahrá Panwán, Kot Muhammad Khán, Goindwál, Khadúr Sahib, Sarlí, Nianwind and Jalálabád. *Amritsar tahsíl*: Sultánwind, Verka, Varpál Sohiyán, Mahta, Vadálá Virám, Shámnagar, Kathúnangal, Chuvinda, Jethúwal, Rámdewáli, Chaudauke, Sathyálá, Vadálá Khurd, Dera-wálá, Tirsikka, Bhágwán, Khhalchian, and Jandiálá. *Ajnála tahsíl*: Rájá Sánsi, Kuhálá, Bopárái, Bhullar, Lopoke, Bhilowál, Saurián, Jasraúr, Jastarwál, Ballarhwál, Gaggo Mahl, Ghonewálá Chamyán, Vachhoyá, Sahusara, Jagdeo Kalán, and Sangatpur.

There is also one primary school for Hindu girls at Tarn Táran. Beside these schools, which are under the control of the Deput Commissioner, there are at Amritsar itself a good many girl schools, and a normal school for the training of female teache under the control and management of the Amritsar Sikshá Sabh or Female Education Committee, which is presided over by th Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Church of Engla Mission too has a number of girls' schools in the city, and t Alexandra Girls' School, which is held in a handsome and lar edifice outside the town, and is intended for the education of Christi girls, is also under its management. All these institutions, wheth under the control of the Female Education Committee or that the Mission, are supported on the grant-in-aid principle. There also at Amritsar the Christian Vernacular Education Societ Training College, which prepares teachers for boys middle and pr mary schools in the province, and has a model school attached to It is under the superintendence of Mr. C. J. Rodgers, a train teacher from England, and has already been described in Chap III page 22.

The district lies within the Lahore Circle of educational insp tion, and forms part of the charge of the Inspector of Schoo Lahore Circle, who has his head-quarters at Lahore. Ta No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 18 and the general state of education has already been describe page 22. In addition to the Government and aided scho mentioned above, there is in Amritsar itself the recently establis

school of the Anjuman Islámyá. It is an Anglo-vernacular school, and has now an attendance of 173 pupils. It professes to teach, for the present, up to the standard of the Middle School Examination, and to combine religious with secular education. It is intended principally for the education of the Muhammadan youth, though it is open to other classes of the community as well. It is supported by the contributions of the wealthy Muhammadans and the proceeds of the Sabzmandi (Fruit Market) at Amritsar.

District School and branches.

The Amritsar District School was founded in the year 1851. To it were added in 1864 branch schools for primary education. The school now imparts secondary and primary education, teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Universities. The school when first instituted was located in an old Sikh building near the Golden Temple. After this it was removed outside the city to another Sikh building, but in a more open and healthy spot in the Rám Bágh. In 1863 a new building was erected in the city near the present town-hall; and early in 1864 the school was transferred to these new quarters, which had been built under the supervision of the Public Works Department. It accommodated the High School and the Middle School and one division of a Primary School class. In December 1882, the Municipality opened a building, in the same grounds as the District School, for the accommodation of the Upper Primary School classes. The Municipality also built three school houses in different parts of the city for the Lower Primary classes.

All of the schools are under the management of a European Head Master, whose duty is to teach in the High School and supervise the working in the other parts of the District School and its branches. He is assisted by a large staff of English and Vernacular teachers, and each separate division of the school is directly looked after by a head teacher. Not only is intellectual education carefully attended to, but physical education is also brought prominently forward. For many years the school bas been particularly distinguished for proficiency in cricket, and has held its own in the annual matches when the schools meet together to contend for the champion cricket belt. The excitement at this time is not confined to the students only, but is equally evident among the townspeople. The following figures show the working of the school for the last five years :—

| Year. | Expenditure. | Number of Pupils. | No. of students passed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Entrance Calcutta, University. | Entrance Punjab University. | Middle School Examination. |
| | Rs.* | | Passed. | Passed. | Passed. |
| 1878-79 ... | 18,044 | 1,570 | 10 | 6 | 41 |
| 1879-80 ... | 17,337 | 1,478 | 7 | 7 | 1* |
| 1880-81 ... | 14,217 | 1,535 | 2 | 7 | 18 |
| 1881-82 ... | 18,116 | 1,527 | 3 | 2 | 25 |
| 1882-83 ... | 17,336 | 1,632 | 4 | 5 | 32 |

Medical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district. There are eight hospitals and dispensaries in this district under the general control of

* Change in Examination Scheme.

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Medical.

the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Hospital at Amritsar is under the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon. The four branch dispensaries in the district at Tarn Táran, Ajnála, Majíthiá, and Attári, respectively, are under the charge of Hospital Assistants. The Midwifery School and Lying-in-Hospital in the city is under the charge of a matron. Besides these there is also a Leper Asylum at Tarn Táran, which is also under the charge of a Hospital Assistant, the Civil Surgeon of Amritsar being Superintendent of that institution. The dispensaries at Ajnála, Majíthiá, and Attári, are maintained by the District Funds; the rest of the dispensaries, Civil Hospital, and Midwifery School and Lying-in-Hospital by the Municipal Funds. The Tarn Tarán Leper Asylum is maintained by the Municipal Funds of Amritsar, the expenses of lepers from out districts being recovered from the districts to which they belong. Lepers of Amritsar city are paid for by the Municipality.

Amritsar Civil Hospital.

This hospital was established in 1849, and is situated outside the city near the Rám Bágh Gate and the Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Jalandhar. It accommodated about 83 beds, and consists of a main building, comprising an out-door dispensary, Medical, Surgical, and Eye Ward, Civil Dispensary, Civil Surgeon's Office and Operating Theatre; and separate Female, Contagious, Lunatic, and European Wards. Of the 83 beds, twenty are reserved for females. The Civil Hospital is under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon, assisted by a hospital assistant, one compounder, one assistant compounder, one dresser, one assistant dresser, one apprentice, and menials.

Amritsar Midwifery School and Lying-in-Hospital.

The Midwifery School and Lying-in-Hospital was first opened in 1866, and it came under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon in the beginning of 1869. The hospital building is situate in an open quarter on the site of the old jail just inside the Hall Gate of the city, and consists of a *pakka* masonry work with two wards for twelve in-patients, one lecture or class room, and the operating room, or room where the women are confined. Over the gateway of this building quarters are provided for the matron of the institution. The number of beds available is twelve. The Midwifery School and Lying-in-Hospital is under the charge of a Lady Doctor of the *Zenana* Mission, superintended by the Civil Surgeon and assisted by one teacher, one resident nurse, five pupils, and menials. The figures in the margin show the working of the institution for the past five years.

| Year. | Expenditure. | | | In-door patients. | Out-door patients. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Female. | Female. |
| 1878 ... | 1,900 | 5 | 0 | 60 | 164 |
| 1879 ... | 1,918 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 179 |
| 1880 ... | 1,731 | 13 | 3 | 36 | 168 |
| 1881 ... | 1,637 | 8 | 9 | 33 | 154 |
| 1882 ... | 1,697 | 8 | 3 | 26 | 2,348* |

Tarn Táran Leper Asylum.

The Leper Asylum at Tarn Táran is situated about a mile west of the town of Tarn Táran, and was built and instituted in the year 1858 by Mr. Frederick Cooper. It consists of two double rows of huts, built in lines of 35 each, to accommodate 140 inmates. The

* 127 cases of labour, and the rest from all other diseases treated in the Temporary Hospital; also 127 children were treated as out-door patients in this year.

town of Tarn Táran has always been the resort of lepers, who flock to it in large numbers. This is owing to the reputation that the water of the large handsome *pakka* tank in it has of being beneficial to their particular disease. Lepers are supposed to derive great benefit from bathing in it and drinking it, a reputation which is doubtless without foundation. The Leper Asylum is in the charge of a Hospital Assistant, under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon and assisted by one compounder and menials.

Ecclesiastical.

St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, is a well built and commodious building. It is not highly ornamental, nor are its acoustic properties specially favourable. It has sittings for about 200 people, certainly not more than enough for the large civil and military population. There is no resident chaplain appointed to the station by the Government, but one is usually sent here for a few months during the cold season. For the remainder of the year the work is carried on by Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. There is also a Mission Church called Baital Masih (the house of Christ) which stands in a good position near the Rám Bágh Gate of the city of Amritsar. The original building was erected in 1852 by the Rev. W. Keene, at a cost of Rs. 8,000, to meet the wants of an increasing Christian congregation; it was enlarged in 1866, then in 1875, and again in 1883. The present nave is 78 feet long and 33 broad, and the chancel is 30 feet by 15 feet, and when the fittings are complete the church will accommodate some 350 persons. The services are in Urdu, and are generally conducted by the Secretary of the Amritsar Church Mission, and the Native Pastor. There are two services on Sunday and one on Wednesday evenings, and special services on holy days. There have been 691 baptisms in the church.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

The only troops in the district are stationed at Amritsar, in the cantonments and fort. The cantonments are situated about one mile from the city and adjoin the western boundary of the civil lines. The ordinary garrison of cantonments consists of a wing of British Infantry and one company of Native Infantry, and from these the garrison of Fort Govindgarh is supplied with infantry. The detachment of British Infantry is supplied from Siálkot and that of Native Infantry from Fírozpur, while the Artillery detachment in the fort is supplied from Lahore. The troops belong to the Lahore Division, and are under the command of the General Commanding that Division. The total garrison is shown in the margin as it stood on the 1st July, 1883. There is one company of the 3rd Punjab Volunteers stationed at Amritsar, which has an enrolled strength of 40, and which is composed chiefly of Government officials.

| Station. | Officers | Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Royal Artillery. | British Infantry. | Native Infantry. |
| Amritsar ... | 10 | ... | 234 | 96 |
| Fort Govindgarh | 2 | 20 | 59 | 9 |
| Total ... | 12 | 20 | 293 | 105 |

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Administration and Finance.

Head-quarters of other Departments.

The portion of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway which runs through the district is in charge of the District Traffic Superintendent at Ambála. The head offices of this Railway are at Lahore. The head offices of the Bári Doáb Canal are at Amritsar under the Superintending Engineer. The canal works are divided into two divisions, each under the charge of an Executive Engineer, both of whom are stationed at head-quarters Amritsar. The first division is divided into three branches, Main Branch Upper (which extends from Mádhopur to Aliwál), Kasur Branch from Tibri to Algon, Sabráon Branch from Satiáli to Patti. In the second division are two branches, the Main Branch Lower, which extends from Aliwál to Allpia, and the Lahore Branch, which runs from Aliwál to Niáz Beg. The Grand Trunk Road, which runs through the district, as well as the public buildings in the district, is in charge of the Executive Engineer at Amritsar. The military buildings are in immediate charge of an overseer, who is subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Lahore. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Ambála, and the Post Offiçes by the Superintendent of the Division, who has his head-quarters at Amritsar.

# CHAPTER VI.

## TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Munici lities, and Cant ments.

General statisti of towns.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the district:—

| Tahsíl. | Town. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amritsar ... | Amritsar ... ... | 151,896 | 86,714 | 65,182 |
| | Jandiála ... | 6,535 | 3,463 | 3,072 |
| | Majíthia ... ... | 6,053 | 3,209 | 2,844 |
| | Bundála ... ... | 5,101 | 2,783 | 2,318 |
| | Vairowál ... ... | 5,409 | 2,718 | 2,691 |
| Tarn Táran ... | Sarháli Kalán ... ... | 5,197 | 2,888 | 2,309 |
| | Tarn Táran ... ... | 3,210 | 1,850 | 1,360 |
| Ajnála ... .. | Rámdás ... ... | 4,498 | 2,343 | 2,155 |

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its Appendix, and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Amritsar city Description.

The city of Amritsar lies in north latitude 31° 37′, longitude 74° 55′, and contains a population of 144,216 souls excluding, or of 150,665 including, suburbs and cantonments. It is situated midway between the Biás and Rávi on the Grand Trunk Road, 35 miles east of Lahore. The city is one of the most populous and wealthy in the Punjab; it is also one of those in which sanitary improvements have made the greatest advance. But it at the same time has the misfortune to be one of the very worst situated towns in respect to the physical conditions of its locality. The city is built in the depression of a wide plain upon the line of its main drainage, which is naturally in this position very defective. The soil consists of an upper crust of light clay, which is from 6 to 10 feet deep, and contains here and there thin beds of stiff clay in which are imbedded small agglomerations of nodular limestone, known locally as *kankar*. Below the upper crust is an indefinitely deep stratum of coarse grit, and lower down fine sand; this stratum contains the subsoil water. In the dry weather the depth of this subsoil water below the surface ranges from 8 to 18 feet; in the rainy season the subsoil water rises everywhere close to the surface, and in some localities issues on the surface. In the vicinity of the city the fall

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Amritsar city. Description.

of the surface drainage is a little over one foot per mile, and the area of the whole locality is traversed by numerous irrigation channels drawn from the Bári Doáb Canal, which passes within two or three miles of the city. The natural defects of the position in regard to drainage produce a more or less complete water-logging of the land.

The city is 770 feet above sea-level, its circumference is five miles, its longest diameter being 1¾ miles, and its area nearly 900 acres, of which two-thirds are built upon. The most densely inhabited portion of the city has a population of 520 persons to the acre; the average population to the acre is 160. The city is surrounded by a wall of an average height of 14 feet, with thirteen gates. From the Maha Singh Gate on the north-east to the Hakímánwála on the south side of the city, the remains of the wall built by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, at an outlay of about 14 lakhs, may be seen. From the latter to the former gate round the west and north sides of the city the wall and gates are of modern construction, having been built between 1866 and 1868 by the Public Works Department. The Rám Bágh and Mahán Singh Gates are the only two of the twelve gates constructed by the Sikh Government remaining; they are substantial masonry structures, capable of being defended, and have side entrances protected by strong wooden gates, elaborately strengthened by iron spherical headed bolts and sheet iron. The Hall Gate, which leads directly to the railway station, civil lines, and cantonments, was constructed in 1876, and was named after Colonel C. H. Hall, who was for many years Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. This gate stands on the side of an old bastion; the area just inside the gate was occupied by the Jail up to the year 1875, when the land and buildings were purchased by the Municipal Committee. After the necessary streets were laid out, the remaining land and buildings were sold to private speculators. Immediately inside the wall a broad metalled road runs round the city: outside the wall and along the circumference of the city a large masonry drain has been constructed. This drain receives all the intramural drainage, and carries it to a distance of five miles from the city. Parallel with this drain runs another broad metalled road. Beyond this road lies several large pools of water, known as the city ditch, formed in past times by excavating earth for the rampart and the construction of the buildings in the city. The work of filling this ditch is now in progress. The city is traversed by metalled streets, with side gutters of masonry. Many of the streets are broad and fairly ventilated, notably the street running from the Hall Gate to the Town Hall, a part of which has a row of trees on each side. The *kúnchas* or lanes are all paved by brick on edge with a small gutter running down the centre. In the oldest parts of the city, particularly round the temple, the lanes and streets are narrow and tortuous. The gutters and streets are swept twice daily: the former are flushed with clean water and the latter sprinkled by *bhistis*. The drinking water is entirely obtained from wells, of which there are about 1,200. These wells are carefully looked after, and from time to time are cleaned out. The civil lines are close to the city on the north side: a short distance

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from the civil lines are the cantonments, occupied by both European and Native Infantry.

Amritsar cannot boast of any great antiquity. Three hundred years ago a few squalid huts formed the sole traces of human habitation on the site of the present city; and even long after the rise of the Sikh commonwealth to power, Amritsar, its sacred centre, remained but a comparatively small town. It is stated on good authority that men now living remember the days when fully three-fourths of the Amritsar of to-day was under the plough of the husbandman. The site was first occupied by Gurú Rám Dás, who succeeded to the Sikh apostleship in A.D. 1574. It was marked by a small natural pool of water, which was said to have been a favourite resort of Bába Nának. On the margin of this pool Gurú Rám Dás erected himself a hut. Soon afterwards, in 1577, he obtained a grant of the site, together with 500 *bighas* of land from the Emperor Akbar,* on payment of Rs. 700 *akbari* to the *zamíndárs* of Tung, who owned the land. The pool soon acquired a reputation for sanctity, and the followers of the Gurú migrating to the sacred spot, a small town gradually grew up, known at first as Rámdáspur, or Gurú-ka-chak. The pool, improved and formed into a tank, acquired the name of Amrat-sar, or "tank of nectar or immortality," whence the name of the present city. This is the commonly accepted derivation; another derivation, however, has been suggested, from the name of Amar Dás, the predecessor of Rám Dás. The original form of the name, in this case, would be Amarsar, or tank of Amar (Dás). The temple, or "Har Mandar," as it was at first called, was built by Gurú Arjan, the successor of Rám Dás. Its site was the centre of the tank, and the architectural design was borrowed from the shrine of the Muhammadan saint, Mián Mír. Curiously enough, it is asserted that Gurú Arjan obtained the assistance of Mián Mír himself in the construction of the temple, and that it was by his hands that the foundation was laid.†

From this time forward Amritsar grew in importance, its fortunes waxing and waning with the fortunes of the Sikh commonwealth, until after the retirement of Ahmad Sháh from India it became the acknowledged capital of a sovereign people. It was not, however, at this time the actual residence of the Gurú. Har Govind, who laid the foundation of the warlike character of the sect, spent his time in various parts of India, returning only occasionally to the Punjab and Amritsar; and the head-quarters of succeeding Gurús were usually fixed at Kartárpur in the Jalandhar district. The *Granth*, or sacred book of the Sikhs, after following Har Govind in several of his wanderings, was finally removed to Kartárpur by Vahir Mal, a brother of Gurú Har Rai, successor of Har Govind, its place in the Har Mandar being subsequently supplied by a copy. The modern temple, as well as a great part of the city, dates from the year

* The land had hitherto been owned by a mixed community of Sayads, Shekhs, and Rángharз. The tomb of Sayad Fatteh Shah, a former owner of the site, is still extant outside the Fort of Govindgarh, to the west.

† Whatever truth there may be in this story, there is this much in its favour, that it is related by members of the Sikh as well as of the Muhammadan religion.

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

History.

1762 A.D. In the preceding year, Ahmad Sháh returning westwards after the battle of the Ghula Ghara near Ludhiána, in which he so signally defeated the Sikhs, had completely destroyed the Amritsar temples, blowing up the Har Mandar with gunpowder, and defiling every sacred spot with cows' blood. But after the final retirement of Ahmad Sháh the Sikhs again flocked to Amritsar. The temple was rebuilt and the city gradually assumed its present form. It had hitherto been a collection of residences of influential Sikhs ; but when it became a political capital, these soon became welded together into one city. The city still retains the relics of its old state in the *katras* or wards into which it is divided. Each of these *katras* in former days represented the estate of a Sikh chief, within the limits of which its owner was supreme. The most ancient *katras* are fifteen in number, all others being of subsequent formation.*

For many years after the foundation of the Sikh supremacy Amritsar remained in the hands of the chiefs of the Bhangi *misl;* but at last, in 1802, was seized by Ranjít Singh and formally incorporated in his dominions. This monarch spent large sums of money from time to time upon the Har Mandar, which about this time began to acquire its present name of Darbár Sáhib. Among other adornments, he roofed it with sheets of copper gilt—a fact to which it owes its name of the Golden Temple. Ranjít Singh also laid out the famous garden of Rám Bágh, and built the fort of Govindgarh. The following story is often quoted as explaining the reputation of the Amritsar tank. A girl of Patti, in the Lahore district, the daughter of a wealthy Kárdár of that place, incurred her father's displeasure, and he married her to a leper, whom she was obliged to carry about in a basket on her head. During her travels, having reached a pool of water, she placed the basket with the leper in it on the ground, and went off to an adjoining village (Túng or Sultánvind) to beg. During her absence the leper saw a crow fall into the water, and immediately become white. He thereupon bathed in the water, and he was made whole, one small spot of leprosy only remaining. On the wife's return she did not recognize her husband, and thought she was being made the victim of some deception. She took her husband before Gurú Rám Dás, who convinced her of her error. The spot on the edge of the tank where this event occurred is known as the *Dukh Bhanjni* or *healer* of affliction, and a copper gilt illustrated plate marks the place. The foundation of the Har Mandar was laid by Mián Mír, a devout Muhammadan *pír*, at the request of Gurú Rám Dás, between whom and the *pír* a strong friendship existed. Not being skilled in the art of laying bricks on the square, the mason found the brick had been laid on askew, and accordingly adjusted it, whereupon the *pír* remarked that if the brick has been allowed to lie as I put it, the superstructure (temple) would have stood for ever, but now it won't. This prophecy was fulfilled by Ahmad Sháh Abdáli, and his son Prince

* The fifteen original *katras* are as follows ; Dúlo ka katra ; Hari Singh ka katra ; Charat Singh ka katra ; Ahluwália ka katra ; Ghanaiyán ka katra : Bhág Singh ka katra ; Baggián ka katra ; Nihál Singh ka katra, Guru ka bazar ; Guru ka mahl ; Lún ki mandi ; Lohgarh darwaza ; Mahán Singh ka katra ; Rámgharián ka katra ; Faizullapurián ka katra.

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Timur. By the latter the Râmgharian fort and buildings were destroyed and the ruins thrown into the tank; while his father, after defeating and routing the Sikhs near Ludhiána, an event known as the *Ghulu Ghara*, gratified his resentment still further by destroying the temple, polluting the sacred pool with slaughtered cows, and committing other atrocities. Four years after the retirement of the Abdáli, or in A.D. 1766, the temple was rebuilt, and the city gradually improved and expanded.

Taxation, trade, &c.

A Municipality was first formed in Amritsar in April 1868, under Act XV of 1867. It has always been of the 1st class. The sanctioned constitution is five official and twenty non-official members, partly elected and partly nominated. An election was first held in 1862, then in 1865, 1874 and 1878. The Deputy Commissioner is President. The city for conservancy and other administrative purposes is divided into twelve wards or divisions. The only form of taxation in force is octroi, from which the income is chiefly derived. Octroi, formerly known as *dharat chungi*, has, since annexation, been the principal source of revenue. From 1850 till 1855 the average annual income was Rs. 45,000 per annum; during the next five years, or up till 1860, Rs. 76,000 per annum; for the five years ending 1865, Rs. 1,30,000; during the decade ending 1875 over two lakhs; in subsequent years and up to the present time, over two-and-a-half lakhs. During the time of the Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, Amritsar used to yield, from customs alone, nine lakhs of rupees per annum. The increase in octroi income between 1850 and to-day has not been brought about by enhanced rates of assessment, but by the development of trade. The incidence per head of population has seldom reached Rs. 2 per annum. Table XLV shows the municipal income for the last few years.

Amritsar has always held the highest position of any town or city in the Province as an *entrepôt* of trade. The connections of its merchants are not confined to Hindustán, but extend to Bokhára, Kábul and Kashmír, and are of old-standing, long anterior to the advent of the British Government in the Punjab. How far the opening out of railway communication with Pesháwar and other parts will disturb the present state of things, will be seen within the next ten years. The principal article imported from Bokhára is silk, and the trade in this article alone is about 14 lakhs per annum. Gold dust, furs, and horses may also be mentioned. In return, Bokhára and countries beyond take tea and piece-goods. Kábul supplies fruits, dyes, drugs, and groceries. The principal articles of trade generally are grain, sugar, metals, dyes, spices and piece-goods. The statement on the next and following pages gives the figures of the import and export trade of Amritsar for a series of years. Further information will be found in Chapter IV, pages 45-8.

Amritsar is connected with Delhi and Lahore by the Sind, Punjâb, and Delhi Railway. A line from Amritsar to Pathánkot at the foot of the hills is now under construction. This line will open out direct communication with and bring the trade of the Káugra valley and other places in the Kashmír and Chamba territories to

# IMPORTS.

| ARTICLE | 1877-78. | | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. |
| Cotton, raw ... ... | 3.159 | 47,385 | 1.932 | 21,575 | 3,083 | 35,455 | 21,764 | 2,39.596 | 6.846 | 92,948 | 3,452 | 37,972 |
| Cotton Twist and Yarn, European | 7,469 | 4,18,264 | 7,182 | 4,02,192 | 12,045 | 12,65,670 | 13,146 | 9,78,388 | 15,828 | 10,76,694 | 14,885 | 8,56,123 |
| Do. do., Indian ... | 94 | 2,162 | 184 | 4,232 | 115 | 2,724 | 244 | 5,779 | 411 | 19.864 | 499 | 9,978 |
| Cotton piece-goods, European ... | 36,569 | 36,56,900 | 42,433 | 4.24,330 | 67,657 | 64.95,072 | 84.288 | 80,91,648 | 70.668 | 64.30,688 | 70,064 | 61,65,632 |
| Do. do., Indian ... | 6,286 | 1,69,722 | 5,581 | 1,50,687 | 8,011 | 2,64.363 | 10,173 | 9.14.857 | 5,382 | 5,70.492 | 5,044 | 5,04,400 |
| Fruits and Nuts ... ... | 96,016 | 4,80,080 | 1,06,754 | 5,33,770 | 109,853 | 10,16,140 | 102,122 | 9,44,627 | 107,264 | 9,64,876 | 156,585 | 9,39,520 |
| Grain of sorts ... ... | 1,791,429 | 32,50,374 | 15,30,189 | 35,25,309 | 774,083 | 25,26,638 | 1,622,202 | 34,28,601 | 993,144 | 17,96,957 | 1,945,168 | 27,30,272 |
| Hides ... ... ... | 9,754 | 15.908 | 3,435 | 6,870 | 2,876 | 44.577 | 37,136 | 5,75,611 | 17,600 | 4,04,800 } | 4,397 | 1,06,168 |
| Skins of sheep and goats ... | 71,242 | 28,497 | 72,950 | 29,310 | 2,654 | 73,648 | 27.644 | 7,67,119 | 5,753 | 1,61,084 } | | |
| Brass and Copper ... ... | 10,790 | 4,31.600 | 18,343 | 7,31,864 | 18.703 | 7,69.161 | 20,566 | 8,45 776 | 11,330 | 3,96,550 | 16,301 | 5,86,836 |
| Iron ... ... ... | 30,144 | 2,11,008 | 56.469 | 3,95,283 | 54,551 | 3,88,675 | 48,441 | 3,45,141 | 49,649 | 3,59.951 | 60,322 | 3,92,090 |
| Wool ... ... ... | 1,260 | 37,800 | 1,949 | 58,470 | 1,680 | 46,200 | 379 | 4,169 | 851 | 11,914 | 1,789 | 25,046 |
| Pasham ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,546 | 63,585 | 2,062 | 96,914 | 2,975 | 95,200 |
| Woollen manufactures ... | 8 431 | 1,01,172 | 3,767 | 2,06,842 | 4,590 | 3,06,382 | 4,203 | 2,80.547 | 2,913 | 1,96,171 | 3 574 | 2,36.767 |
| Shawls ... ... ... | 1,747 | 17,47,000 | 834 | 8,34.000 | 667 | 10,63,865 | 740 | 11,80,300 | 624 | 9,95,280 | 533 | 8,33,185 |
| Silk, raw ... ... ... | 7,203 | 41,49.291 | 4,575 | 13,33,749 | 4,534 | 18,37,970 | 5,808 | 23,54,416 | 6,069 | 21.72,642 | 5,876 | 22,76.946 |
| Do., manufactured ... ... | 787 | 6,13,860 | 362 | 2,52.462 | 358 | 99,524 | 544 | 1,67,586 | 292 | 1,30302 | 299 | 1,37,540 |
| Sugar, refined ... ... | 49.467 | 4,94,672 | 51,237 | 5,13,483 | 87,687 | 11,83,774 | 123,522 | 16,67,545 | 74,194 | 8 90,328 | 83.551 | 9,19,061 |
| Do., unrefined ... ... | 125.951 | 5,66.719 | 83,729 | 3,46,413 | 103,910 | 4,49,112 | 116,703 | 4,87,947 | 189,989 | 6.80,987 | 167,825 | 4,77,031 |
| Tea, Indian ... ... ... | 4,073 | 1,83.285 | 5,545 | 2,36,349 | 6,785 | 3,30,769 | 13,278 | 6,47,302 | 10,826 | 4.97,996 | 6,949 | 2,09,470 |
| Do., Foreign ... ... | 311 | 37,320 | 613 | 73,560 | 120 | 11,850 | 215 | 21,232 | 860 | 79,120 | 175 | 12,656 |
| Drugs and Medicines ... ... | 43,363 | 2,60,178 | 44,399 | 2,78,394 | 49.399 | 5.43,389 | 60,123 | 6,61,353 | 60,342 | 6,33.587 | 54,894 | 5,87,110 |
| Spices ... ... ... | 12,639 | 1,26,390 | 19,991 | 2,09,471 | 18,828 | 4,78,937 | 23,695 | 6,02,795 | 16,510 | 3,96,240 | 15,833 | 3,20,618 |
| Gold ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 14,14,000 | 19 | 11,59,000 } | 289 | 28,09,926 |
| Silver ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 | 6,84,366 | 123 | 4,21,521 } | | |

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Taxation, trade, &c.

# EXPORTS.

| ARTICLE. | 1877-78. | | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. | Maunds. | Value in Rs. |
| Cotton, raw ... ... | 1,279 | 19,185 | 544 | 6,052 | 860 | 9,890 | 5,488 | 60,516 | 1,335 | 18,020 | 835 | 9.185 |
| Cotton Twist and Yarn, European | 400 | 22,400 | 2,016 | 1,12,896 | 1,630 | 2,05,380 | 1,342 | 89.964 | 1,371 | 93.228 | 1,643 | 94,469 |
| Do. do, Indian ... | ... | ... | 37 | 871 | 38 | 900 | 489 | 11,578 | 271 | 6,504 | 138 | 3,036 |
| Cotton piece-goods, European ... | 31,158 | 31,15,800 | 32,455 | 32,45,500 | 30,048 | 28,84,608 | 41 964 | 40,28,544 | 33,963 | 30,90,633 | 30,611 | 26,93,768 |
| Do. do., Indian ... | 819 | 22,113 | 1,489 | 40,203 | 1,036 | 34 188 | 1.300 | 1,25,176 | 713 | 75,578 | 458 | 45,800 |
| Fruits and Nuts ... ... | 5,940 | 2,54,700 | 31,366 | 1,56,830 | 16,749 | 1,54,928 | 23.013 | 2,12,869 | 15.267 | 1,37,403 | 20 296 | 1,21,776 |
| Grain of sorts ... ... | 631,372 | 13,19,875 | 507,429 | 12,89,141 | 296,560 | 8,97,187 | 563,820 | 12,04,266 | 281,838 | 6,02,213 | 680,403 | 10,99,908 |
| Hides ... ... ... | 9,754 | 19,508 | 2.082 | 4,164 | 689 | 10,680 | 31,466 | 4,87.711 | 15.878 | 3,65,194 } | ... | 1,02,777 |
| Skins of sheep and goats ... | 71,242 | 28,497 | 49,250 | 19,690 | 474 | 13,154 | 20,525 | 5,69,569 | 3,042 | 1.04,776 } | | |
| Brass and Copper ... ... | 3,138 | 1,25.520 | 7 656 | 32,412 | 6,514 | 2,67,888 | 7,509 | 3,08,806 | 5.880 | 2,05,800 | 5,985 | 2,15.460 |
| Iron ... ... ... | 3,618 | 25,716 | 15,509 | 1,08.563 | 12,491 | 88,998 | 10,614 | 75,624 | 10,182 | 73,719 | 17,491 | 1,13,688 |
| Wool ... ... ... | 153 | 4,590 | 695 | 20,850 | 702 | 19,305 | 289 | 3.179 | 455 | 6,370 | 1,607 | 22,498 |
| Pasham ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 793 | 33,473 | 415 | 19,505 | 317 | 10,144 |
| Woollen manufactures ... | 2,632 | 31,584 | 2.202 | 30,842 | 1,961 | 1,30,897 | 1,723 | 1,15,009 | 1,263 | 84,621 | 905 | 59,954 |
| Shawls ... ... ... | 1,226 | 12,26,000 | 1,226 | 12,26,000 | 626 | 9,88.470 | 623 | 9.93,685 | 325 | 5,18,375 | 480 | 7,65,610 |
| Silk, raw ... ... ... | 175 | 1,41,075 | 469 | 1,36 479 | 642 | 2,60,251 | 1,166 | 4,72,667 | 741 | 2,65,278 | 1,082 | 3,94,891 |
| Do., manufactured ... ... | 201 | 1,56,780 | 194 | 1,51,320 | 108 | 30,024 | 158 | 49,126 | 92 | 41,216 | 24 | 11,040 |
| Sugar, refined ... ... | 17,999 | 1.79,990 | 17,450 | 1,78,863 | 17,579 | 2,37,289 | 16,979 | 2,29,214 | 18,475 | 2,21,700 | 16.722 | 1,83,942 |
| Do., unrefined ... ... | 35,445 | 1,59,503 | 98,182 | 40,500 | 79,168 | 3,41,412 | 84,967 | 3,51,030 | 1,09.556 | 3,87,829 | 82,634 | 2,30,679 |
| Tea, Indian ... ... ... | 919 | 41,355 | 2,212 | 65.430 | 3,919 | 1,91,051 | 5,548 | 2,70,461 | 5,375 | 2,47,250 | 4,649 | 1,40,070 |
| Do., Foreign ... ... | 180 | 21,600 | 551 | 66.120 | 118 | 11,652 | 149 | 14,712 | 292 | 26 864 | 18 | 1,344 |
| Drugs and Medicines ... ... | 21,987 | 1,31.922 | 20,850 | 1,14,125 | 31 327 | 3,44,597 | 27,870 | 3.06,570 | 36.391 | 3,82,103 | 25.938 | 2,78,832 |
| Spices ... ... ... | 8,512 | 85,720 | 12,813 | 1,36,718 | 6,881 | 1,75,035 | 5,750 | 1,45,915 | 2,135 | 51,240 | 5,869 | 1,18,846 |
| Gold and silver ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...... | ... | ... |

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Taxation, trade, &c.

Amritsar, to say nothing of the produce of the fertile districts of Gurdáspur and Siálkot.

Of the manufactures of Amritsar little need be said, as they have already been noticed in Chapter IV, pages 39-45. The once flourishing shawl and *pashmína* trade is almost a thing of the past. The Franco-German War dealt it a severe blow: the representatives of French firms were withdrawn in 1870, and with their departure the demand for shawls almost ceased. Small quantities of goods find their way to London, but the sales are anything but encouraging. Carpets of a very good description, after the style of the Yárkand article, are manufactured, and fetch from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per yard. *Jamawárs* are in some demand; they are manufactured from coarse *Kirmáni* wool, and make very good curtains. Silk is in a flourishing condition. The article is imported in a raw state. It is cleaned, dyed, and manufactured into cloth locally known as *daryai, gúlbadan*, and *dhúpchán*, and largely used locally and for export. Some time back a large business was done in *patkas*, or silk scarves, for export to Burmah; at present the trade is in a depressed state, but may revive. Large quantities of skein silk are used in embroidery and lace, also in the manufacture of what are known as *phúlkáris*, a kind of mantle worn by native females of all classes. *Phúlkáris* are in large demand by Europeans for decorative purposes. The designs are simple, quaint, and neatly worked on common country cloth. The average annual value of imported silk is Rs. 3,00,000. Ivory combs, paper-cutters, &c., are made in large numbers; the work is not carved, but perforated. Ivory bangles, much used by native females, are also turned out in great quantities. Metal work, under which head may be enumerated iron safes, copper and brass vessels, is a large and prosperous branch of industry. Some very good brass castings are to be had. Gold and silver thread for lace and embroidery is manufactured under the names of *gota kinári, kalábatún*, &c. The gold and silver thread is manufactured from what is known as *kandla*, a bar of silver weighing 63 *tolas*. The testing of *kandlas* is performed by the Municipality; the process is simple. A piece of silver equal in weight to one rupee is cut off the *kandla* and fused in an ordinary crucible with a bit of lead of equal weight. The silver is then re-weighed, and if it has lost more than the weight of 32 rice grains the bar is rejected; if passed it is stamped. A *tola* of silver can be drawn and beaten out to a length of over 8,000 feet. Soap is largely made according to the native method, for local use and export to the hills. The manufacture of country cloth, shoes, ornaments, rope, furniture, are carried on, but need not be noted at length.

Fairs.

The principal fairs are the Díwáli and Baisákhí: the former in November and the latter in April. The Díwáli festival is held on the day of the new moon in the Hindu month of Kátik, and may be considered to symbolise the death, as the Baisákhí symbolises the birth of animal vegetation. For an account of the "Díwáli at Amritsar" see the *Calcutta Review* for 1881, articles by Macauliffe. The following figures showing the number of cattle brought to these

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Fairs.

fairs during the past three years will give an idea of their magnitude :—

| *Díwáli*— | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cows and buffaloes ... | 62,284 ... | 30,490 ... | 51,802 |
| Horses and mules ... | 2,926 ... | 2,072 ... | 2,847 |
| Camels ... ... | 2,058 ... | 1,472 ... | 1,304 |
| *Baisákhi* | | | |
| Cows and buffaloes .. | 79,181 ... | 93,129 ... | 82,155 |
| Horses and mules ... | 2,596 ... | 2,847 ... | 3,420 |
| Camels ... ... | 1,793 ... | 1,248 ... | 1,516 |

More than 150,000 people come to Amritsar from all parts of the Punjab for these fairs.

Objects of interest, institutions and public buildings.

The tank of Amritsar in which the celebrated Golden Temple stands, and of which the history has already been related, is 510 feet square, having steps leading down to the water. The temple is 40½ feet square and stands in the centre of the tank upon a platform 67 feet square. It is connected with the north side of the tank by a marble causeway. The outer walls from within about six feet of their base ; and the *minárs* and the domes are covered with copper gilt plates, which present a very striking and handsome appearance. The first plate was put on by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh in 1803. The temple, in comparison with its surroundings, is, in height, rather stunted ; but from its isolated position and being nearly surrounded by water, this want of loftiness does not strike an observer, or detract from the beauty of the building in other respects. The border or sides of the tank are of an average width of 25 feet, and are covered with a pavement of marble and other stone. The temple is a square of 40 feet 4 inches, and stands upon a platform 67 feet square in the centre of the tank. It is connected with the eastern side of the tank by a marble causeway, 203 feet in length. Opposite the entrance to the causeway is the "Akál Bungah" (pavilion of immortality), in which the *pahl,* or Sikh rite of baptism, is administered to converts.* The temple itself is square with a dome-shaped roof coated with copper gilt. Its walls throughout are of marble, the spoils of Jahángír's tomb and other Muhammadan monuments, and are adorned with inlaid devices of figures and flowers. Within it lies a copy of the *Granth,*

* The following statement is interesting as showing the number of persons baptised at the Akál Bungah during a period of ten years. The numbers will be seen to show a steady, though not uniform decrease :—

| Year. | On Baisákhí. festival. | On Díwáli festival. | On other occasions | TOTAL. | Year. | On Baisákhí festival | On Díwáli festival | On other occasions. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 ... | 835 | 515 | 131 | 1,481 | 1872 ... | 510 | 370 | 149 | 1,029 |
| 1861 ... | 685 | 390 | 121 | 1,196 | 1873 ... | 385 | 415 | 104 | 904 |
| 1862 ... | 1,219 | 663 | 180 | 2,062 | 1874 ... | 520 | 530 | 125 | 1,175 |
| 1863 ... | 885 | 690 | 140 | 1.715 | 1875 ... | 450 | 250 | 80 | 780 |
| 1864 ... | 705 | 459 | 105 | 1,269 | 1876 ... | 510 | 285 | 75 | 870 |
| 1865 ... | 685 | 315 | 170 | 1,170 | 1877 ... | 580 | 610 | 115 | 1,305 |
| 1866 ... | 635 | 249 | 101 | 985 | 1878 ... | 540 | 315 | 75 | 930 |
| 1867 ... | 1,096 | 270 | 367 | 1,733 | 1879 ... | 600 | 550 | 105 | 1,255 |
| 1868 ... | 430 | 273 | 145 | 848 | 1880 ... | 720 | 615 | 85 | 1,420 |
| 1869 ... | 473 | ...... | 30 | 503 | 1881 ... | 530 | 250 | 50 | 830 |
| 1870 ... | 405 | 510 | 110 | 1,025 | 1882 ... | 550 | 725 | 85 | 1,360 |
| 1871 ... | 500 | 300 | 110 | 910 | 1883 ... | 490 | 630 | 82 | 1,202 |

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Objects of interest, institutions and public buildings.

watched over by attendant priests, by whom, morning and evening, passages are recited from its pages to the worshippers. These attend daily in numbers, always considerable, and swelling on the occasion of the larger festivals to enormous crowds. It is a precept of the Gurú that his followers in Amritsar should visit the Darbár Sáhib at least once a day. Those who attend in the morning bathe in the tank before proceeding to their devotions. The tank is filled by a branch of the Hasli canal, dug for the purpose shortly before the commencement of the present century.

The Mahárájá Ranjít Singh spent large sums on adorning the temple, and since his time the ruling chiefs and *sardárs* of the province have been liberal in presenting the temple with gilt plates and in defraying the cost of other improvements. The causeway leading to the temple is approached from a quadrangle facing the Akál Bungah (pavilion of immortality) through an archway called the *darshni darwáza*, or gate of prayer. The marble pavement of the quadrangle is laid in beautiful designs in combination with granite and other stone. The *pahl* or Sikh baptismal rite is administered in the Akál Bungah, and here are kept the arms said to have been used by Gurús Hargobind and Gobind, in charge of the followers of the latter, called Akális. Every night the *Granth*, or holy book of the Sikhs, is brought from the Golden Temple, and placed for custody in the Akál Bungah. Surrounding the tank are *bungas* or pavilions, 70 in number, belonging to ruling chiefs and *sardárs* of importance. These *bungas* are used as resting-places for the owners, their friends or followers, when visiting the temple. On the east side stands the clock-tower, a red brick Gothic structure, commenced in 1862-63 and finished in 1873-74. It was designed by the late John Gordon, an Executive Engineer of the D. P. W., and was intended to adorn the quadrangle of the town buildings. After the tower had been commenced, the site of the town buildings was changed, and the tower was carried to completion. On the south side are two lofty *minárs* erected by the Rámgharián family. From the top of these a splendid view of the whole city can be obtained, as also from the Bába Atl, a seven-storeyed tower of peculiar design, with a gilt dome, to the south-west of the temple. This tower was built from funds raised by subscription in A.D. 1798 in honour of the son of Gurú Hargobind, whose name it bears. It occupies the place where the body of Bába Atl was burnt. At the time of his death Atl was seven years of age, hence the seven storeys. A popular story connected with the manner of Atl's death may be related. Bába Atl had a play-fellow, by name Mohan, with whom he made and won a bet at play, promising to go to Mohan's house the following morning and claim it. On his arrival he found that Mohan had died during the night from the effect of a snake-bite. He touched Mohan's body and brought him to life. The people at once fell down and worshipped him, and went in a large body to make offerings to Gurú Hargobind, who was sitting at his usual place, the platform of the Akál Bungah. The Gurú was surprised and angry with his son, saying that "Gurús should display their powers in purity of doctrine and holiness of living." Atl repaired to the

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Kaúlsar tank, where he laid down and died. The tower erected to his memory is deemed sacred; devotees when entering and leaving touch the threshold of the door with their foreheads. At this place alms are daily distributed to a large number of the poor. This custom took its origin at the time of Bába Atl's death. A faithful servant was observed sitting on the place where the body was burnt, weeping and saying that he had now no one to feed him. The passers-by commiserated with him, pressed his legs, and sent him offerings of food.

At the north-east end of the Civil Lines is situated the Rám Bágh garden, probably the most beautiful garden in the Province. The foundations of the buildings in this garden were laid and the garden marked out in Sambat 1876 (A.D. 1819) by Mahárája Ranjít Singh, on the site of an old mud fort, constructed by a chief of the Bhangián *misl.* The buildings and gardens were completed in ten years, or in Sambat 1886. The garden was enclosed by a masonry wall about 14 feet high, and a mud wall with a rampart capable of carrying guns; without the outer wall was a moat, filled with water from the old Hasli canal. On the south side facing the Rám Bágh Gate of the city there were two gates connected by a bastion, capable of offering resistance to an attack. The outer gate is now occupied by the police, and is known as the Sadr *Thana*; the inner gateway still stands, and is in very good preservation. On the top of this gateway a beautifully carved red-stone *bárádari* was erected, and may still be seen. Within the garden the following buildings were erected: the *Central Building* or palace, used by the Mahárájá as a country seat when he used to visit Amritsar during the Baisákhí, the Díwalí and the Daserah; this cost Rs. 1,25,000: now used as an Institute, Library, &c. *Jal bárádari* or bath, for the use of the Mahárájá and his *sardárs*: now used as a station bath. Cost Rs. 20,000. At the four corners of the central building small *bárádaris* were erected for the use of Rájás Sucheyt Singh, Dhyán Singh, Hírá Singh, and Mián Láb Singh. Of these only two remain: one is used as a station school, the other, formerly used as the Deputy Commissioner's Court, is empty. On the north-east and east sides were large buildings with passages through them; two are double-storeyed and were occupied by attendants; these cost about Rs. 68,000, and may still be seen. That on the west side has a beautiful red-stone carved frontage, executed by workmen brought from Delhi by Faqír Azízudín. The buildings were constructed under the supervision of the Faqír and Sardár Desá Singh and Lehná Singh, Majíthia. The garden had two rows of fountains, from east to west; of these no trace now remains, and of the five wells only four remain. At the angles of the inner wall small *búrjis* or kiosks were erected; these may still be seen. The cost of the whole work was Rs. 2,14,200.

To the north-west of the city and about 900 yards from the wall is the Fort of Govindgarh, built by Mahárájá Ranjít Singh between A.D. 1805 and 1809. It is said this fort was built at the suggestion of Holkar, as a place of safety for the state treasure which the Mahárájá was in the habit of depositing with one Rámá-

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nand, a wealthy banker of the city. The fort was named after the last Gurú of the Sikhs, Gobind Singh. It is strongly built, but could not long stand a siege with guns of large calibre. It commands the city and the railway station. The block of city buildings or Town Hall is a large and lofty brick structure commenced in 1864 from designs by John Gordon, and finished in 1870 at a cost of 1½ lakhs of rupees. The frontage is 264 feet in length and the height 40 feet. There is an arcade through the centre 20 feet wide, for the convenience of traffic. From the road to the top of the arcade the height is 35 feet. Two small domes or cupolas adorn the centre of the front block. The east and west wings are 100 feet long by 27 feet high. The building provides accommodation for the Court of Small Causes, the head-quarters City Police, the Municipal offices, a free library, and a meeting-room. This latter is 80 feet long by 28 feet wide, 40 feet high, with a small gallery at one end. Close to the Town Hall is the Government Collegiate School, a fine building similar in style to the Town Hall, which may be described as Elizabethan. Immediately behind and adjoining the school is the Kaisar Bágh, a public garden or pleasure-ground, on the site of one of the old *dhabs* or monster cess-pools of the city. The site on which the Town Hall and a part of the school stand was in years past used as a cremation ground. On the west side of the Kaisar Bágh stood the Fort of the Ahlúwália *misl*: a bastion may still be seen.

To the east of this garden and near the Máhá Singh Gate is the Church Mission house, a double-storeyed spacious building of some architectural pretensions, in the centre of a small but neatly kept garden, enclosed by a wall. This building is at present occupied by Mission ladies, whose work is among the people. The Mission School near the Guru Bázár is an old but handsome building. Outside the Máhá Singh Gate is another double-storeyed building, used as a Normal school for the training of masters. This institution is supported by the Christian Vernacular Educational Society. In the centre of the civil station a handsome double-storeyed building has recently been constructed by the Church Mission Society, known as the Alexandra School, for the education of Native Christian girls of the better class. St. Paul's Church is a substantial and, from an architectural point of view, unpretentious building, with a spire at its north-west corner. Its acoustic properties are not specially favourable. It contains about 200 sittings. The Native Christian Church, situated outside the Rám Bágh Gate of the city, which has just been enlarged and improved, is a plain substantial building, similar in style to the Roman Catholic Chapel, situated between Fort Govindgarh and Cantonments.

Between the Civil Lines and Cantonments, and distant about a mile from the city, are the District Courts and Treasury. They occupy a handsome red brick building, with an imposing double-storeyed frontage and two side wings. The block was constructed by Government, and occupied in 1876. The railway station is in the style of most other large stations, a long iron-roofed building, but with rather a handsome front, surmounted by a neat railing and a flag-staff. There are two platforms and an overway. Just outside

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the station are the Railway Hotel and the Canal offices. The latter occupy a large square building, till recently known as the "Amritsar Hotel." Close behind this building is the dâk bungalow. On the south side of the railway station facing the fort is a handsome building known as Sant Rám's House, built in 1875. It was in this building that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was entertained at a luncheon given in honour of his visit in January 1876. The remaining public buildings and offices are the Commissioner's office on the Civil Station Mall, the Government Telegraph Office outside the Hall Gate, the Charitable Dispensary between the Rám Bágh garden and the Rám Bágh gate of the city, Archer's Steam Flour and Oil Mills close by the Rám Bágh Sarai belonging to Sardár Harcharn Dás, and the *tahsíl* on the extreme east of the civil station. The Post Office occupies a private building near the Church and the Native Christian Male Orphanage. All the principal shops which supply the wants of the European community are situated inside the Hall Gate, also a handsome *sarái* built by Khán Muhammad Sháh, Khán Bahádur, Honorary Magistrate.

The Jail is situated just outside municipal boundaries, between the Fattehgarh and Majíthia roads, which are connected by the circular road. This Jail was occupied in 1875, and the old Jail inside the city at the Hall Gate was purchased by the Municipality; the walls and buildings of the former having been built of *pisé*, suffered severely in the rains of 1875-76. The District Police (Reserve) lines, or barrack, is situated near the Charitable Dispensary on the side of the railway line, the Municipal Police being accommodated in barracks built along the city wall at the Rám Bágh, Sultánwind, Gilwáli and Láhori Gates. Inside the city are two Branch Dispensaries and a Midwifery Hospital, supported by the Municipality. There are, in addition, a Dispensary and one or more branches supported by the Medical Mission, and a Hospital (St. Catherine's) for females, supported by the Zenána Medical Mission. The most handsome *masjids* are those built by the late Muhammad Ján, Honorary Magistrate, near the Town Hall, and Sheikh Khairudín, Honorary Magistrate, inside the Hall Gate. The *idgáh* is situated opposite the Dispensary outside the Rám Bágh Gate.

There are, besides the tank of the Darbár Sahib or Golden Temple, four others of a sacred character, *viz.*, the *Santoksar* (499′ × 368′) the most ancient, having been dug by Gurú Rám Dás in A. D. 1567. *Rámsar* (80′ × 69′) was made by Gurú Arjan, son of Gurú Rámdás, in A.D. 1603; *Kaulsar* (421′ × 178′); and *Babeksar* (247′ × 193′) were made by Gurú Hargobind, the former in A.D. 1621, and the latter in the following year. The *Kaulsar* (from *kaul*, lotus) was built to the memory of the Lahore Kázi's daughter, a favourite concubine, who was abducted by, or as the Sikhs say, became enamoured of, the Gurú and who died childless. The Babek was built, as the name signifies "atonement," for some fault. The other tanks are: *Rám Taláo* (80′ × 67′) on the Jullundar road near the *tahsil*. *Kalyán Singh* (133′ × 130′)—near the above. *Lachman Sar* (213′ × 152′)—not much used. *Pretam Das* (137′ × 135′) not much used. *Saunders or Chungi* (277′ × 181′)—built

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**Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.**

Objects of interest, institutions and public buildings.

during the time of Mr. C. B. Saunders as Deputy Commissioner, and from *chungí* or octroi funds, at a cost of Rs. 23,877. *Durgiána* (541′ × 432′) under Fort Gobindgarh, held sacred by the Hindus, as it is surrounded by many temples and *devidwáras*. The principal cremation ground is close to the east corner of the tank. *Kishn Singh* (153′ × 21′) in Civil lines. *Mahesh Das* (130′ × 130′)—just finished; outside the Chattarvind Gate of the city. The Golden Temple, Santoksar, Rámsar, Kaulsar, Babeksar, and Rámtalao are supplied with water from the Bári Doáb Canal through what was at one time known as the Hasli canal cut, dug before the beginning of the present century. The other tanks also receive canal water through the Jaitowál Rajbáha, a branch of the Bári Doáb Canal.

Population and vital statistics.

| Limits of Enumeration. | Year of Census. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole town ... | 1868 | 1,35,813 | 79,393 | 56,420 |
| | 1881 | 1,51,896 | 86.714 | 65,182 |
| Municipal limits | 1868 | 1,33,175 | ... | ... |
| | 1875 | 1,42,381 | ... | ... |
| | 1881 | 1,50,665 | ... | .. |

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. It would appear from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner that the cantonments were excluded from municipal limits between 1868 and 1875. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given in the margin, the basis of caculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census.

| Town or Suburb. | Population. 1868. | Population. 1881. |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar City ... | 1,31,287 (City, Gwál Mandi, Minor Suburbs, Civil Lines) | 1,44,216 |
| Gwál Mandi ... | | 663 |
| Minor Suburbs ... | | 2,413 |
| Civil Lines ... | | 1,798 |
| Police Lines, Jail and Railway Quarters ... | 1,888 | 1.575 |
| Cantonments .. | 2.638 | 1,231 |

| Year. | Birth Rates. Persons | Birth Rates. Males | Birth Rates. Females. | Death Rates. Persons. | Death Rates. Males. | Death Rates. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| 1869 ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 67 | 72 |
| 1870 ... | 19 | 18 | 22 | 29 | 26 | 32 |
| 1871 ... | 23 | 22 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 22 |
| 1872 ... | 26 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 23 | 30 |
| 1873 ... | 37 | 20 | 17 | 47 | 43 | 52 |
| 1874 ... | 50 | 27 | 23 | 41 | 37 | 46 |
| 1875 .. | 45 | 23 | 22 | 62 | 55 | 71 |
| 1876 ... | 38 | 19 | 19 | 71 | 62 | 83 |
| 1877 ... | 34 | 17 | 17 | 41 | 36 | 46 |
| 1878 ... | 42 | 21 | 21 | 72 | 69 | 76 |
| 1879 ... | 33 | 17 | 17 | 81 | 78 | 84 |
| 1880 ... | 43 | 22 | 21 | 39 | 35 | 43 |
| 1881 ... | 43 | 92 | 21 | 125 | 108 | 146 |
| Average | 38 | 20 | 19 | 56 | 50 | 62 |

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Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Population and vital statistics.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

A few words should be said about the great fever epidemic that raged in Amritsar in the summer of 1881. The outbreak first attracted attention about the 9th of September, when the number of deaths reached 34. On the 30th the number was 206. The greatest mortality in one day from the disease was 221 on 3rd October; on that date the daily report of deaths from all causes showed 268. The fearful mortality during October—5,788 persons—was sufficiently appalling to create terror in the stoutest heart. Business was almost entirely suspended, thousands fled from the city from fear, and the majority of those who remained were occupied in tending the sick, the dying, or the dead. Such a dire visitation has never within the memory of living man been known in Amritsar, though in 1867 a similar epidemic is said to have carried off between ten and twelve thousand people, and reduced the Census figures of 1868. Between the 10th August and 31st December, 1881, the total number of deaths registered was—Christians 1, Hindus 5,742, Muhammadans 8,391, sweepers 534, or a total of 14,568 souls.

Jandiála town.

Jandiála is in the Amritsar *tahsíl*; the head-quarters of a police sub-division (*thána*) and situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 12 miles south-east of Amritsar, in latitude 31° 50′ 45″ north, longitude 74° 37′ east. Its population, according to the Census of 1881, was 6,535 souls. There is a municipal committee of the 3rd class here, consisting of two official and six non-official members, nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The average annual income is Rs. 3,000, derived almost entirely from octroi. The incidence of taxation per head seldom exceeds 14 annas. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table XLV. The Police force consists of 13 municipal and 15 imperial, or 28 men. The S. P. &. D. Railway runs within a mile and a half of the town. The railway station and town are connected by a good metalled road. There is an encamping ground, supply depôt, *sarái* and rest-house on the side of the Grand Trunk Road. There is a branch Mission here in charge of a lady Missionary, a mission school, and dispensary. The Subráon and Kasúr branch of the Bári Doáb Canal runs within a mile and a half to the east of the town.

Jandiála was founded by a colony of Jats, and the town named after Jand, the son of the founder. It is surrounded by a mud wall and has seven gates. It boasts of a Darbár Sáhib and a Guru, because one Báwá Handúl (*temp.* A.D. 1561) was granted a *manji* or *masnad* by Gurú Arjan. The place has no historical interest, beyond the fact that in A.D. 1762, when held by a Hindu Gurú by name Naranjani, it was invaded by Charat Singh, the grandfather of Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, to punish Naranjani, who had made submission and taken service with Ahmad Sháh, and hence had incurred the vengeance of the votaries of Gurú Gobind. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of plain brass and copper vessels, which are exported to all parts. The population as ascertained at

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Jandiála town.

the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown on the next page.

| Limits of Enumeration. | Year of Census. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole town ... | 1868<br>1881 | 6,979<br>6,535 | 3,795<br>3,463 | 3,184<br>3,072 |
| Municipal limits ... | 1868<br>1875<br>1881 | 6,979<br>7,037<br>6,535 | ...<br>...<br>... | ...<br>...<br>... |

Majíthia town.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census report of 1881.

Majíthia lies in the Amritsar *tahsíl*, ten miles north-east of Amritsar, in latitude 31° 45′ 30″ north, longitude 75° 1′ east. Its population, according to the Census of 1881, was 6,053 souls, chiefly agriculturists. There is a municipal committee of the 3rd class, consisting of two official and six non-official members. The income is principally derived from octroi, and averages nearly Rs. 1,000 per annum. Details for past years are shown in Table XLV. The incidence seldom exceeds four annas. Majíthia is connected with Amritsar by a *kacha* road. Five miles to the north-east of the town is the Kathú Nángal station of the Amritsar and Patháukot railway, a *thána*, *sarai*, and rest-house. The main branch of the Bári Doáb Canal runs between Majíthia and Kathú Nángal, the lands of both places being irragated from it. Majíthia was founded by one Madhu, a Ját of the Gil clan. He was the eldest son of his father, hence the village was called Madu Jítha, *jitha* meaning in the Punjabí "eldest son" which was subsequently contracted to Majíthia. Madu was the ancestor of the Majíthia Sardárs, some of whom held high positions of honour in the time of Mahárájá Ranjít Singh, and are not unknown to history. Sardár Lehna Singh, the father of Sardár Dyál Singh, was a man of considerable political and social influence, and of a mechanical turn of mind. His son is a leader of the educated and liberal class of Punjabis. There is a mission school at Majíthia, and a dispensary maintained from district funds. The town is one of the minor trade marts of the district. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin.

| Limits of Enumeration. | Year of Census. | Persons | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole town ... | 1868<br>1881 | 6,608<br>6,053 | 3,565<br>3,209 | 3,043<br>2,844 |
| Municipal limits ... | 1868<br>1875<br>1881 | 6,608<br>6,004<br>6,053 | ......<br>......<br>...... | ......<br>......<br>...... |

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census report of 1881.

Bundála town.

Bundála is situated nine miles south-east of the city of Amritsar in latitude 31° 32′ north, longitude 75° 2′ 40″ east, and contains a population of 5,101 souls. The inhabitants are almost entirely agriculturists. The place is a large rural centre, and is deserving of notice solely on that account. The popu-

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lation as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

| Year of Census. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 ... | 5,287 | 2.958 | 2,329 |
| 1881 ... | 5,101 | 2,783 | 2,318 |

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census report of 1881.

Vairowál town.

Vairowál *cum* Kerishahr Dárapúr is a municipality of the 3rd class, consisting of two official and six non-official members. The municipal income amounts to Rs. 1,500 on an average per annum, and the incidence on a population of 6,640, according to the Census of 1881, seldom exceeds four annas. Details will be found in Table No. XLV. Vairowál is situated on the right bank of the Biás, 26 miles to the south-east of Amritsar, opposite to the Kapúrthala territory. The river is crossed by a ferry. There is some trade in timber, which is brought down the Biás from the hills. Vairowál is of no importance historically or commercially. A member of an old family of the town was a disciple of Bábá Nának, hence the place is some times known as Vairowál Bábágan. Govindwál, where Gurú Amr Dás and Rám Dás died, and Kadúr, where Gurú Angad lived and died, are close to Vairowál. Fairs are held annually at Govindwál and Kadúr (where there is a temple), to which people flock in large numbers from all parts. These people pass through Vairowál or rest there. From this circumstance the place is better known than it would otherwise be. There are a *thána,* school, post office, and police rest-house here. Some good net fishing may be had in the river just under the town during the cold weather months, and some duck shooting. Some years ago deer were to be had about Govindwál and Sirhali, but since the floods of 1875 and 1876 they seem to have disappeared. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin.

| Limits of Enumeration. | Year of Census. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole town ... | 1868 | 6,520 | 3,288 | 3,232 |
| | 1881 | 5,409 | 2,718 | 2,691 |
| Municipal limits ... | 1868 | 6,520 | ...... | ...... |
| | 1875 | 5,958 | ...... | ...... |
| | 1881 | 5,409 | ...... | ...... |

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census report of 1881.

| Town or Suburb | Population. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1868. | 1881. |
| Vairowál town ... | 2,004 | 1,963 |
| Darapur ... | 3,218 | 2,455 |
| Kiri Sháhi ... | 1,298 | 991 |

Sirháli Kalán.

Sirháli Kalán is a large agricultural town with a population of 5,197, situated 12 miles south of Tarn Táran on the trade route

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**Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.**

Sirháli Kalán.

between Amritsar and Fírozpur, or midway between Tarn Táran and Hariki near the junction of the Biás and Satlej rivers. The public buildings are the police *thána* and *sarai*. There is also an encamping-ground which is now seldom or never used. Sirháli is known as the centre of local commerce from whence surrounding villages draw their supplies. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

| Year of Census. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 ... | 4,837 | 2,676 | 2,161 |
| 1881 ... | 5,197 | 2,888 | 2,309 |

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census report of 1881.

Tarn Táran.

Different writers give different meanings to the name "Tarn Táran." One says that it signifies "aiding to swim across"; another "salvation," and a third "cleansing water." The first is the correct meaning, and is connected with the tradition that the tank has miraculous healing effects on persons afflicted with the leprosy who swim across it. Tarn Táran, the head-quarters of a *tahsíl* or sub-division of the district, is situated half-way between Amritsar and the Hariki Gáht, near the junction of the Biás and Satlej, and 12 miles to the south of Amritsar in north latitude 31° 28" east longitude 74° 58" It was founded by Arjan, the fifth Gurú of the Sikhs, who built there a large tank and on the north side of the tank a Sikh temple, the dome of which has been overlaid with gilded copper plates, after the style of the Har Mandir of Amritsar. Three sides of the tank were made *pakka* by Mahárája Ranjít Singh from materials obtained from Naurangábád Sarái, one of those built by the Great Mughal, to mark the royal road from Delhi to Lahore. The mythical powers of the water of the tank in the cure of leprosy would appear to have been pronounced by Gurú Arjan with the object of getting rid of persons afflicted with that loathsome disease from the sacred precincts of the temple at Amritsar. A large quarter of the town is inhabited by lepers, who were in past times drawn there by the reputation of the place and settled down. About a mile from the town there is an asylum for the reception of indigent lepers from all parts of the Province. At the present time there are 230 inmates. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by the Municipality of Amritsar, and by contributions from districts whose lepers are maintained in it. (See Chapter V, page 56.) At the north-west corner the tank is a lofty column, built by Prince Náo Nihál Singh; from the top of which Amritsar can be seen by the aid of glasses.

Tarn Táran is the capital of the tract of country known as the Mánjha or middle land, which extends from the Rávi to the Biás, the nursery of the chivalry of the Native Army, and the home of a sturdy and strong race of agriculturists. A *mela* is held here every month, to which large numbers of devotees resort. The Amávas fairs, held in the months of March and August, attract many thousands, who bathe in the tank. The trade is purely local, though the town is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile tracts in the Province, and on the trade route between Fírozpur, Patti, and Amritsar. The town contains a population of 3,210 according to the Census of 1881, and has a municipal committee of the 3rd class

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Tarn Táran.

consisting of two official and six non-official members. The annual municipal income averages Rs. 3,000 and is derived chiefly from octroi; the incidence of which is nearly Re. 1 per annum due to the large number of visitors. Details will be found in Table XLV. A metalled road recently made connects Tarn Táran with Amritsar. The public buildings are the *tahsíl* on the usual standard plan, a dispensary, post office, school houses, *thána*, *sarai*, and rest-house. The Subráon branch of the Bári Doáb Canal flows within a short distance of the town, and from this the tank is supplied with water through a channel recently constructed at the expense of the Rájá of Jhínd. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin.

| Limits of Enumeration. | Year of Census. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole town ... | 1868 | 2,709 | 1,485 | 1,224 |
| | 1881 | 3,210 | 1,850 | 1,360 |
| Municipal limits ... | 1868 | 2,709 | ...... | ...... |
| | 1875 | 3,133 | ...... | ...... |
| | 1881 | 3,210 | ...... | ...... |

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census report of 1881.

Rámdás town.

Rámdás is situated in the Ajnála *tahsíl*, 12 miles north-east of Ajnála, in latitude 31° 58′ 12″ north, longitude 74° 58′ east. Its population, according to the Census of 1881, was 4,498. The municipal committee is of the 3rd class, and consists of two official and five non-official members. The income, which is shown in Table XLV, is on an average Rs. 1,000 per annum, derived from octroi. The incidence seldom exceeds four annas per head. The watch and ward is performed by *chaukidárs*, eight in number, paid from municipal funds. The town is difficult of access in the rainy season, as the Kirran or Sukhi stream, which is unbridged, runs to the east and south of it. The town was called after Gurú Rámdás, but was founded by Bába Búdha, a disciple of Gurú Nának, who was born and died here. There is a small temple in the town, also a school. The place is of no commercial importance. The population as ascertained at the enumeration of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin.

| Limits of Enumeration. | Year of Census. | Persons. | Males. | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole town ... | 1868 | 5,853 | 3,164 | 2,689 |
| | 1881 | 4,498 | 2,343 | 2,155 |
| Municipal limits | 1868 | 5,853 | ...... | ...... |
| | 1875 | 5,257 | ...... | ...... |
| | 1881 | 4,498 | ...... | ...... |

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX of the Census report of 1881.

Other towns.

Of the towns containing less than 5,000 inhabitants, a few require special notice:—

*Attárí.*—This is a large village on the Grand Trunk Road, having a station on the railway. The town was founded by one Gaur Singh, a Jat of the Sidhu tribe. It is principally important

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Other towns.

as the residence of the well known Sardárs of Attárí, descendants of Gaur Singh. The family was of great importance under the Sikh commonwealth, and also under Ranjít Singh. The present representative of the family enjoys large *jágírs* and is an Honorary Magistrate.

*Ajnála.*—Ajnála is the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* and *pargana* of that name, and is a small village on the Amritsar and Siálkot road, 16 miles north-west of Amritsar. The Sakki stream, which is spanned here by an old bridge, built in the time of Sikh rule, flows close by. The village was founded by one Bága, a Jat of the Najár clan, who named it accordingly Najrála, which has since become corrupted into Ajnála. The proprietary rights are still held by Najár Jats. The head-quarters of the *tahsíl*, which were formerly at Saurián, were transferred to Ajnála on account of its centrical position and its situation on the Gujránwála road. It contains now a *tahsíl*, court-house, police, *thána*, *sarai*, distillery, dispensary, post office, and an Anglo-Vernacular grant-in-aid school. The village itself is of no importance, and purely agricultural. On the encamping ground is a large mound of earth which marks the grave of a body of mutineers, captured and shot by the civil authorities in 1857.

*Rája Sánsi.*—Rája Sánsi, a town of some note, as being the residence of the Sindhánwália family, is situated in the Ajnála *pargana*, seven miles north-west of Amritsar, on the Siálkot road. Rája Sánsi was founded about the year A.D. 1570 by one Rája, a Jat of the Sánsi tribe. Hence the name of the town. With Rája was associated his brother Kirtu in the founding of the town, and the latter is the common ancestor both of the Sindhánwália family and of Mahárájá Ranjít Singh. The present head of the family is Sardár Bukshish Singh, son of Sardár Thákur Singh, but adopted by the late Sardár Shamsher Singh. Sardár Bakshish Singh, who has been under the Court of Wards since Sardár Shamsher Singh's death, came of age in April 1884. There is a post office at Rája Sánsi and an Anglo-vernacular School. The most noticeable building in the town is the Sardár's house, a handsome building finely decorated within.

# STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

# GAZETTEER

OF THE

# AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

*(INDEX ON REVERSE).*

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

## Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DETAILS. | 1853-54. | 1858-59. | 1863-64. | 1868-69. | 1873-74. | 1878-79. |
| Population .. | .. | .. | .. | 832,838 | .. | 893,266 |
| Cultivated acres .. | .. | .. | .. | 927,730 | 766,720 | 766,772 |
| Irrigated acres .. | .. | .. | .. | 303,502 | 271,623 | 242,903 |
| Ditto (from Government works) .. | .. | .. | .. | 117,309 | 114,963 | 97,256 |
| Assessed Land Revenue, rupees .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,85,749 | 10,10,483 | 10,14,340 |
| Revenue from land, rupees .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,58,271 | 8,40,901 | 7,77,090 |
| Gross revenue, rupees .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,74,197 | 11,37,930 | 12,61,367 |
| Number of kine .. | .. | .. | .. | 240,260 | 214,705 | 174,056 |
| ,, sheep and goats .. | .. | .. | .. | 45,620 | 53,242 | 47,214 |
| ,, camels .. | .. | .. | .. | 678 | 1,024 | 311 |
| Miles of metalled roads .. | .. | .. | .. | } 564 | } 61 | 76 |
| ,, unmetalled roads .. | .. | .. | .. | | 201 | 288 |
| ,, Railways .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 44 | 61 |
| Police staff .. | .. | .. | 1,033 | 1,116 | 903 | 925 |
| Prisoners convicted .. | 1,474 | 2,409 | 4,237 | 5,086 | 4,591 | 4,176 |
| Civil suits,—number .. | 5,449 | 6,310 | 6,674 | 14,326 | 14,695 | 17,269 |
| ,, —value in rupees .. | 3,19,561 | 5,85,058 | 5,74,587 | 9,17,643 | 9,63,217 | 9,81,069 |
| Municipalities,—number .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 |
| ,, —income in rupees .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,27,020 | 2,18,230 | 4,06,665 |
| Dispensaries,—number of .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| ,, —patients .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,502 | 51,494 | 82,178 |
| Schools,—number of .. | .. | .. | 230 | 264 | 153 | 133 |
| ,, —scholars .. | .. | .. | 9,196 | 10,087 | 8,262 | 7,056 |

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI of the Administration Report.

## Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rain-gauge station. | 1866-67. | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | [illegible] |
| Amritsar (tahsil) .. | 253 | 321 | 154 | 187 | 160 | 185 | 263 | 234 | 138 | 421 | 407 | 262 | 295 | 197 | 224 | 561 | 327 | 276 |
| Amritsar .. | 238 | 355 | 202 | 198 | 146 | 181 | 263 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 222 | 245 | 192 | 258 | 729 | 408 | 280 |
| Taran Taran .. | 254 | 346 | 211 | 226 | 170 | 128 | 219 | 208 | 149 | 515 | 322 | 218 | 187 | 143 | 159 | 419 | 243 | 242 |
| Buchar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 168 | 164 | 139 | 189 | 356 | 291 | 218 |
| Ajnala .. | 140 | 384 | 223 | 155 | 134 | 189 | 221 | 256 | 182 | 376 | 372 | 139 | 116 | 90 | 125 | 305 | 257 | 216 |
| Buggeh .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 166 | 209 | 236 | 200 | 339 | 312 | 244 |
| Jandiala .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 186 | 150 | 142 | 387 | 251 | 223 |
| Raya .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 274 | 165 | 206 | 445 | 190 | 256 |
| Kharar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 170 | 164 | 125 | 184 | 128 | 154 |

## Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ANNUAL AVERAGES. | | | ANNUAL AVERAGES. | |
| MONTHS. | No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876. | Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881. | MONTHS. | No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876. | Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881. |
| January .. | 2 | 8 | September .. | 3 | 30 |
| February .. | 3 | 15 | October .. | 1 | 4 |
| March .. | 3 | 9 | November .. | .. | 2 |
| April .. | 1 | 7 | December .. | 1 | 8 |
| May .. | 3 | 8 | 1st October to 1st January .. | 1 | 14 |
| June .. | 3 | 27 | 1st January to 1st April .. | 7 | 33 |
| July .. | 7 | 75 | 1st April to 1st October .. | 23 | 215 |
| August .. | 7 | 68 | Whole year .. | 31 | 262 |

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

## Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH, FROM 1873-74 TO 1877-78. | | | |
| TAHSIL STATIONS. | 1st October to 1st January. | 1st January to 1st April. | 1st April to 1st October. | Whole year. |
| Taran Taran .. | 3 | 25 | 173 | 201 |
| Ajnala .. | .. | 28 | 171 | 199 |

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

## Table No. IV, showing TEMPERATURE.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT). | | | | | | | | |
| | *May.* | | | *July.* | | | *December.* | | |
| YEAR. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Mean. | Minimum. |
| 1868-69 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1869-70 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1870-71 .. | .. | .. | .. | 122·0 | 74·0 | 97·9 | 78·0 | 33·0 | 55·39 |
| 1871-72 .. | .. | .. | .. | 100·0 | 70·0 | 81·3 | 80·0 | 30·0 | 50·22 |
| 1872-73 .. | 126·0 | 54·0 | 84·67 | 107·0 | 68·0 | 81·16 | 81·0 | 29·0 | 52·46 |
| 1873-74 .. | 115·0 | 51·0 | 79·48 | 118·0 | 70·0 | 89·11 | 80·0 | 33·0 | 54·33 |
| 1874-75 .. | 109·0 | .. | .. | 104·0 | .. | .. | 88·0 | .. | .. |
| 1875-76 .. | 114·0 | 61·2 | 89·16 | 114·0 | 75·0 | 91·66 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1876-77 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1877-78 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1878-79 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1879-80 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1880-81 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1881-82 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | District. | Tahsil Amritsar. | Tahsil Taran Táran. | Tahsil Ajnála. |
| Total square miles | | 1,574 | 550 | 596 | 428 |
| Cultivated square miles | | 1,198 | 444 | 491 | 263 |
| Culturable square miles | | 168 | 31 | 49 | 83 |
| Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881) | | 1,066 | 307 | 511 | 248 |
| Total population | | 893,266 | 430,418 | 261,676 | 201,172 |
| Urban population | | 187,899 | 169,585 | 13,816 | 4,498 |
| Rural population | | 705,367 | 260,833 | 247,860 | 196,674 |
| Total population per square mile | | 567 | 783 | 440 | 470 |
| Rural population per square mile | | 448 | 475 | 416 | 460 |
| Towns & villages | Over 10,000 souls | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 5,000 to 10,000 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | 3,000 to 5,000 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| | 2,000 to 3,000 | 27 | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| | 1,000 to 2,000 | 175 | 79 | 54 | 42 |
| | 500 to 1,000 | 304 | 104 | 110 | 90 |
| | Under 500 | 509 | 173 | 157 | 179 |
| | Total | 1,039 | 372 | 343 | 324 |
| Occupied houses | Towns | 32,248 | 29,230 | 2,059 | 959 |
| | Villages | 88,907 | 29,186 | 29,646 | 30,075 |
| Unoccupied houses | Towns | 10,850 | 9,283 | 889 | 678 |
| | Villages | 24,487 | 9,700 | 5,708 | 9,079 |
| Resident families | Towns | 48,422 | 44,197 | 3,091 | 1,134 |
| | Villages | 158,846 | 56,959 | 54,912 | 46,975 |

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

## Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES. | | DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY TAHSILS. | | |
| DISTRICTS. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Amritsar. | Tarn Taran. | Ajnala. |
| Umballa | 946 | 1,095 | 476 | 753 | 337 | 540 | 69 |
| Ludhiana | 1,764 | 1,148 | 511 | 548 | 1,283 | 404 | 77 |
| Jullundur | 6,398 | 5,306 | 379 | 480 | 3,468 | 2,676 | 254 |
| Hoshiarpur | 5,035 | 1,844 | 520 | 482 | 3,631 | 1,121 | 283 |
| Kangra | 2,371 | 593 | 577 | 702 | 2,088 | 210 | 73 |
| Gurdaspur | 36,757 | 20,277 | 374 | 329 | 22,862 | 4,632 | 9,263 |
| Sialkot | 17,896 | 7,430 | 481 | 377 | 6,506 | 1,826 | 9,564 |
| Lahore | 17,548 | 41,483 | 412 | 430 | 6,842 | 7,074 | 3,632 |
| Gujranwala | 2,549 | 1,293 | 532 | 487 | 1,731 | 403 | 415 |
| Ferozepore | 2,221 | 7,691 | 235 | 617 | 443 | 1,684 | 94 |
| Rawalpindi | 868 | 2,807 | 624 | 765 | 763 | 83 | 22 |
| Jhelum | 699 | 1,012 | 486 | 806 | 568 | 90 | 41 |
| Gujrat | 1,518 | 672 | 574 | 640 | 1,030 | 403 | 85 |
| Mooltan | 148 | 1,582 | 676 | 728 | 99 | 32 | 17 |
| Montgomery | 161 | 1,086 | 696 | 609 | 122 | 22 | 17 |
| Peshawar | 556 | 2,100 | 631 | 849 | 507 | 14 | 35 |
| Native States | 7,618 | 10,045 | 398 | 487 | 4,722 | 2,718 | 178 |
| N. W. P. and Oudh | 6,690 | .. | 561 | .. | 6,312 | 203 | 175 |
| Kashmir | 9,041 | .. | 674 | .. | 8,316 | 327 | 398 |

## Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District. | | | Tahsils. | | | Villages. |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Amritsar. | Taran Taran. | Ajnala. | |
| Persons .. | 893,266 | .. | .. | 430,418 | 261,676 | 201,172 | 705,367 |
| Males .. | .. | 490,694 | .. | 238,936 | 143,013 | 108,745 | 384,726 |
| Females .. | .. | .. | 402,572 | 191,482 | 118,663 | 92,427 | 320,641 |
| Hindus .. | 262,531 | 143,690 | 118,841 | 149,279 | 65,156 | 48,096 | 189,932 |
| Sikhs .. | 216,337 | 123,391 | 92,946 | 88,125 | 91,957 | 36,255 | 194,891 |
| Jains .. | 312 | 166 | 146 | 312 | .. | .. | 49 |
| Buddhists .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zoroastrians .. | 9 | 7 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Musalmans .. | 413,207 | 222,927 | 190,280 | 191,830 | 104,556 | 116,821 | 320,481 |
| Christians .. | 869 | 513 | 356 | 862 | 7 | .. | 12 |
| Others and unspecified .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| European & Eurasian Christians .. | 628 | 424 | 204 | 622 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Sunnis .. | 409,092 | 220,716 | 188,376 | 190,769 | 103,441 | 114,882 | 317,221 |
| Shiahs .. | 1,543 | 793 | 750 | 768 | 222 | 553 | 943 |
| Wahabis .. | 541 | 306 | 235 | 225 | 87 | 229 | 343 |

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

## Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Language. | District. | Distribution by Tahsils. | | |
| | | Amritsar. | Taran Taran. | Ajnala. |
| Hindustani .. | 4,306 | 3,555 | 520 | 231 |
| Bagri .. | 1,263 | 1,202 | .. | 61 |
| Panjabi .. | 857,066 | 395,273 | 261,125 | 200,668 |
| Pashtu .. | 516 | 498 | 5 | 13 |
| Kashmiri .. | 27,455 | 27,300 | 18 | 137 |
| Sindhi .. | 667 | 651 | .. | 16 |
| Persian .. | 177 | 177 | .. | .. |
| English .. | 419 | 412 | 7 | .. |

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

# Table No. XLVA, showing MANUFACTURES.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Silk. | Cotton. | Wool. | Other Fabrics. | Paper. | Wood. |
| Number of mills and large factories .. | 85 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 50 |
| Number of private looms or small works .. | 625 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 150 |
| Number of workmen in large works. Male .. | 360 | .. | .. | 105 | .. | 250 |
| Number of workmen in large works. Female .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans. | 1,225 | .. | .. | 40 | .. | 275 |
| Value of plant in large works .. | 2,000 | .. | .. | 160 | .. | 1,700 |
| Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees. | 2,60,000 | .. | .. | 35,000 | .. | 1,50,000 |

| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Iron. | Brass and copper. | Buildings. | Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes. | Leather. | Pottery, common and glazed. |
| Number of mills and large factories .. | 40 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 15 |
| Number of private looms or small works .. | 120 | 90 | 30 | 100 | 250 | 60 |
| Number of workmen in large works. Male .. | 160 | 100 | 375 | 85 | 110 | 40 |
| Number of workmen in large works. Female .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans. | 240 | 320 | 450 | 200 | 500 | 130 |
| Value of plant in large works .. | 2,000 | 2,200 | 700 | 1,500 | 800 | 800 |
| Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees. | 1,20,000 | 1,60,000 | 1,40,000 | 52,000 | 1,10,000 | 35,000 |

| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oil-pressing and refining. | Pashmina and shawls. | Carpets. | Gold, silver, and jewellery. | Other manufactures. | Total. |
| Number of mills and large factories .. | 40 | 30 | 1 | 15 | 25 | 325 |
| Number of private looms or small works .. | 120 | 400 | 1 | 80 | 400 | 2,389 |
| Number of workmen in large works. Male .. | 80 | 175 | 35 | 150 | 250 | 2,275 |
| Number of workmen in large works. Female .. | .. | 125 | .. | .. | .. | 125 |
| Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans. | 150 | 2,000 | 5 | 140 | 1,150 | 6,825 |
| Value of plant in large works .. | 10,000 | 6,000 | 250 | 325 | 5,000 | 33,435 |
| Estimated annual out-turn of all works in r[illegible] | 55,000 | 4,00,000 | 7,000 | 4,50,000 | 1,00,000 | 21,34,000 |

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Persons Males Females Hindus Sikhs Jains Buddhi Zoroastria Musaln Christi Others Europ Sunni Shiah Wahi vi



## Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajnála | Ajnála. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amritsar | 17 | Amritsar. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attari | 20 | 18 | Attari. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chhabhal | 28 | 11 | 18 | Chhabhal. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chogawan | 12 | 15 | 8 | ... | Chogawan. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fatehgarh | 12 | 16 | ... | ... | 22 | Fatehgarh. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gharinda | ... | 12 | 4 | 14 | 7 | ... | Gharinda. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hariki | 50 | 33 | .. | ... | ... | 49 | ... | Hariki. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jandyálá | 28 | 11 | 29 | 20 | 26 | 27 | 29 | ... | Jandyálá. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kathu Nangal | ... | 12 | 30 | 23 | 27 | ... | 24 | 44 | 23 | Kathu Nangal. | | | | | | | | | |
| Khasa | ... | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 20 | Khasa. | | | | | | | | |
| Majitha | ... | 10 | 28 | 21 | ... | ... | 22 | 43 | ... | 5 | 18 | Majitha. | | | | | | | |
| Raja Sansi | 10 | 7 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | Raja Sansi. | | | | | | |
| Raya | ... | 24 | 42 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | Raya. | | | | | |
| Sirhali | 44 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sirhali. | | | | |
| Sheron | 26 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 14 | ... | 31 | ... | 29 | 26 | ... | 7 | Sheron. | | | |
| Taran Taran | 29 | 12 | 23 | 9 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 21 | 10 | 24 | ... | 22 | 19 | ... | 12 | 5 | Taran Taran. | | |
| Wairowal | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wairowal. | |
| Wazir Bhullar | ... | 28 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 36 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Wazir Bhullar. |